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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with showers. 37 (48-52). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 41 CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, overcast. Temp. 16 (59-61). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 8 (32-46). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. —3-2 (27-

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Flor
Algeria	4.00 Din.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	LC36.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Riyals
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Lebanon	13.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Din
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

No. 30,163 * PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1980 Established 1887

byans Wreck, Burn rance's Embassy to rotest Tunisian Aid

US, Feb. 4 (UPI) — A group yans, angered by French sup- f Tunisia in the tension be- the two African nations, d the French Embassy in i today.

lomatic sources in Paris also ed that the Tunisian Embassy poli was sacked at about the time. However, Hedi Ma-, the Tunisian ambassador to e, denied the reports, saying was a demonstration in front Tunisian Embassy in Tripoli, at the building was not dam-

kesmen for France and Tuni- id that Libyan authorities ig- pleas for help while the Li- marched on the embassies. rench and Tunisian personnel heir embassies escaped med.

e Libyan news agency JANA hat the Libyans were demon- g against French intervention frica, and what it said was e's attempt to turn Tunisia into its protectorate.

French Aid to Tunisia

e embassy attack was made days after France provided ia with military logistic aid to an attempted insurrection in a, a south Tunisian mining r, by guerrillas thought by sian authorities to be Libyan- ed.

oya, while claiming it was not ved in the attack in Gafsa, in 41 were killed and 111 ded, began a news campaign st what it called French impe- t policies in Africa.

ench officials said that Ambas- r Charles Malo and other dip- tic personnel escaped from the h Embassy just as the attack- egan to burn it.

a telephone interview with a ch station, Radio Europe No.1, Mr. Malo said: "The demonstrator broke down the doors. They rushed into the building and smashed everything in their way. The walls are standing, but everything else has been destroyed."

He said that two Libyan policemen guarded the embassy and that no reinforcements were sent despite his plea when the mob began to march on the building.

Paris' Protest

The French Foreign Ministry, in a protest note, called the assault "inadmissible and unqualifiable." The ministry said that France may seek reparations and "drew all the necessary conclusions regarding French-Libyan relations." Apparently, this meant that France is considering breaking it ties with Libya.

"I think there is a close relation between the Tunisian affair and the demonstration at our embassy." Mr. Malo said in the radio interview.

He said the Libyan crowd entered the embassy chanting, "People's revolution in Tunisia!"

During the Tunisian insurgence, France sent two military transport planes and several helicopters to Tunisia and sent three warships into Tunisian waters as a warning to Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. It now has three naval warships and five submarines in international waters off Libya and Tunisia.

After the Gafsa attack, Tunisia ordered the expulsion of the Libyan ambassador, withdrew the Tunisian ambassador from Tripoli, and closed the Libyan cultural center in Tunis.

On Dec. 2, the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli was wrecked by 2,000 Libyans in support of the Iranian militants holding U.S. hostages in Tehran. The United States suspended its operations there.

United Press International

Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, at his apartment in Gorki.

Says He Was Warned to Halt Appeals

Sakharov Reports Government Threats

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (NYT) — The dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov said from exile in Gorki today that he had been threatened with a pistol and warned that he faced harsher exile or commitment to a psychiatric hospital if his wife continued to bring his appeals to Moscow.

The Nobel Peace Prize laureate demanded a trial and said that he considered illegal the orders barring him from contact with foreigners. "I refuse to submit to them," he said, "in awareness of the consequences this can bring upon me and my wife."

Yelena Bonner, Mr. Sakharov's wife, brought his statement — the second since his arrest and banishment on Jan. 22 — to correspondents in Moscow despite warnings by Soviet prosecutors in Moscow and in Gorki last week.

Gorki, 250 miles east of the capital, is closed to foreigners. Mr. Sakharov is under constant police surveillance in an apartment there, and most of his contacts with dissidents around the country who looked to him for protection have been destroyed by his exile. Only the tenuous link to the outside world through his wife remains. The authorities have given both of them ample warning that they will move to cut that off too.

Posed as Workers

While his wife was in Moscow on Jan. 28, Mr. Sakharov said, two men pretending to be drunken workers came to his apartment and then drew a Makarov pistol, although ordinary Soviet citizens are not allowed such weapons. "They threatened to make an Afghanistan out of my apartment and wreak complete havoc," Mr. Sakharov reported. "They said, 'Don't think you're going to be here for long. There's a place in a psychiatric hospital 30 kilometers from Gorki that's all ready for you.' "

An official warning came on the 30th. Mr. Sakharov reported. He was summoned to the office of a deputy regional prosecutor named Perelygin and told that his public appeal of three days earlier violated an order of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. barring him from "contact, direct or indirect, with foreigners." (Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, is chairman of the presidium, nominally the country's highest state organ.)

"This was the first time I had heard of an order of the Supreme Soviet depriving me of anything but my state awards," Mr. Sakharov reported. The Gorki prosecutor's office had given him the order last month but had cited no authority as a legal basis.

"I wrote a statement expressing fundamental objection to this limitation of my civil and political rights without court order and taking personal responsibility for all my statements," he said.

"Perelygin declared that, in case of further violations, my place of exile and the conditions of it would be changed, and that sanctions would also be applied against my wife. On Jan. 31, I sent a statement to the deputy prosecutor-general of the U.S.S.R., [Alexander] Rekunkov, who had told me I was being deprived of my state awards and banished to Gorki, but nothing else. In my letter, I demand a trial."

His statement continued: "I consider the conditions imposed on me to be arbitrary measures of the KGB, and I refuse to submit to them, in awareness of the consequences this can bring on me and my wife."

Yelena Bonner, tired and pale, said that her husband felt ill and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Endorses Bani-Sadr Victory

Khomeini Condemns Soviet Afghan Action

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 4 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today strongly condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and pledged unconditional support for the Moslem rebels there.

In his first comment on the Soviet move into Afghanistan in late December, Ayatollah Khomeini said that it is the duty of Moslems everywhere to oppose aggression around the world.

"We strongly condemn the military invasion of Afghanistan," the 79-year-old religious leader said in a message delivered by his son to tens of thousands of Iranians gathered to celebrate the birthday of the prophet Mohammed.

"We are Moslems and for Moslems there is no east or west, it is our duty to condemn any aggression, that is an Islamic ritual," the ayatollah said.

Election Endorsed

Meanwhile, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr tonight became Iran's first president when his overwhelming election victory was endorsed by Ayatollah Khomeini in a ceremony at a Tehran hospital.

The ayatollah remained in a Tehran hospital where he is recovering from a mild heart attack while a huge throng met at Tehran's main cemetery to listen to his message as well as a speech from Mr. Bani-Sadr.

Mr. Bani-Sadr repeated Iran's support for "our Moslem brothers in Afghanistan, Palestine and the Philippines" and called on Iranians to export their revolution while working to reconstruct the country.

Several hundred foreign guests, mostly Moslems and including groups from the United States and several European countries, heard Mr. Bani-Sadr speak at Behesht Zahra. The visitor's were here to join a week of celebrations to mark the first anniversary of the revolution.

Mr. Bani-Sadr told the crowd: "At the moment Iran has many economic and cultural problems and political unrest, which we cannot end in two or three days. Victory will come through hard work." He also acknowledged that the country's foreign relations are strained as well.

He appealed for calm several times, but many persons were injured as the large crowd jammed together to get a better view of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Assails 'Imperialists'

Brezhnev Asserts Moscow Seeks to Further Detente

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said today that reckless imperialist forces must not be allowed to destroy the benefits of international detente, Tass reported.

The news agency carried excerpts of a speech that Mr. Brezhnev gave at a Kremlin dinner to honor visiting Cambodian leader Heng Samrin. The Soviet president told the gathering that "the peoples of the Earth have a common concern — to overcome the tension that is again overshadowing international relations."

"Detente is the result of multifaceted efforts; it is a common accomplishment of peace-loving states," Mr. Brezhnev said. "And reckless imperialist forces must not be allowed to destroy its fruits."

He asserted that "the Soviet Union does not wish to give up anything from the good thing achieved during the 1970s in the international arena. Moreover, we consider it indispensable to move forward."

Mr. Brezhnev said that progress was needed in controlling the East-West arms race, eliminating conflict situations in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace outside the military rivalries of the superpowers.

Meanwhile, the Christian Science Monitor reported today that Afghan troops, acting under Soviet orders, slaughtered more than 1,000 Afghan villagers last year.

In a copyrighted story, the Monitor quoted survivors who said that about 200 Afghan soldiers and policemen, together with 20 Soviet advisers, machine-gunned almost the entire male population of the small town of Kerala on April 20, 1979, an Islamic holy Friday. The reported massacre took place before the Russians moved into Afghanistan in force last December and overthrew the regime of President Hafizullah Amin, who was killed in the coup. He was replaced by Babrak Karmal.

"They forced all the men to line up in crouching positions in the field just outside the town and then opened up with their machine guns from behind," Abdul Latif, an Afghan traffic policeman now living in Pakistan, was quoted as saying. "Then they spread out through the town gunning down all the remaining men they could find."

The massacre in the small town in Konar province was the first reported case of a mass military reprisal against the civilian population since a Communist government came to power in Kabul in a coup in April, 1978, the Monitor said. Moslem guerrillas have fought three successive Communist regimes since that coup.

The Monitor said that Afghan soldiers accused the town's residents of collaborating with anti-government Moslem fighters hidden in the surrounding mountains.

Politburo Specialist

Meanwhile, in another Soviet statement reacting to the international tension over Afghanistan, a Politburo specialist on foreign affairs asserted today that the cause of detente was alive. Speaking in Saratov, Boris Ponomarev reiterated Soviet criticism of the so-called Carter Doctrine outlined by U.S. President Carter in his State of the Union address last month.

Mr. Ponomarev said that the Carter speech showed that "Washington is engaged in a reckless game with the destinies of peace, seeking to undermine detente and to escalate the arms race."

Nonetheless, he said, "There is every possibility not only to frustrate the dangerous designs of Western aggressive circles and their Peking accomplices but also to move forward along the lines of peace, security and social transformations."

Western Reporters Safe

KABUL, Feb. 4 (Reuters) — Three Western correspondents who had not been heard from since they left their hotel on Friday reported today that they were safe and well in a town in northern Afghanistan.

Reuters correspondent Richard Balmforth cabled his colleague in Kabul from Mazar-i-Sharif, near the Soviet border, to say that he and the other two journalists had been delayed by bad weather and would be returning to Kabul by bus on Sunday. The two other correspondents were Marcus Eliason of the Associated Press and Elizabeth Thurgood of the Guardian. All three are Britons.

16 Die, 76 Hurt as Bus Is Attacked in Rhodesia

By Charles P. Wallace

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 4 (UPI) — The death toll rose to 16 today after an attack yesterday on a bus ambushed with black civilians — the latest violence in the month-old Rhodesian cease-fire.

Of the survivors, 76 were injured, seriously, when terrorists who police said appeared to be members of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army opened on the bus with rockets and machine guns on the Salisbury-Umtali highway, 85 miles southeast of Salisbury (photo, Page 2).

Mr. Mugabe today ordered all his guerrillas to check in at assembly camps "where subject to punishment." He had ordered his guerrillas to stop fighting with their weapons in and around the 14 assembly camps that are under the watch of the Commonwealth monitoring force. Mr. Mugabe proposed a meeting of all the parties taking part in the election to devise ways of ending the escalating lawlessness. As a first step he said he would meet rival Patriotic Front leader Nkomo today.

The bus rolled off the road into a ditch as passengers screamed in terror, a survivor said. "I knew I was going to die," said a man who lost a leg. We couldn't hear anything. The bus suddenly turned over and there was gunfire from both sides."

Most of the victims were returning to Salisbury after the weekend. Witnesses said the passengers did not appear any political group.

'Total Carnage'

"When we arrived there was total carnage everywhere," said Lt. Hugo Brogan-Grenville, 21, a British officer who is part of the Commonwealth force monitoring the cease-fire. "There was blood, shock and screaming children. I was in absolute disbelief and horror. If it had been a military vehicle, that would have been a different thing, but it wasn't fair."

Rhodesian security forces found the body of a guerrilla apparently killed in an explosion. Next to it was a Soviet-made rocket launcher and a Chinese-made stick grenade. The dead guerrilla was said to have carried a shoulder bag marked with the slogan "Down with Muzorewa" and the acronym ZANLA — Mr. Mugabe's guerrilla organization.

Police said the attackers may have been part of a group of guerrillas who walked out of an Australian assembly camp about 50 miles north of the attack site.

The attack was the second on a bus target in 24 hours. Earlier that day, terrorists hurled a stick grenade into a bus filled with supporters of former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa near Gutu, southeast of Salisbury, killing a woman and wounding three persons.

Another incident related to the campaign leading to the parliamentary elections set for Feb. 27-29, a policeman was killed and a child was seriously injured when a fence collapsed after a Mugabe rally in the southwestern town of Gwelo. The fence trapped dozens of people after it was toppled in the crush of a crowd of 10,000 leaving a soccer field after Mr. Mugabe's speech.

Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo, one of three contenders in this month's elections, also warned his guerrilla forces still in the field that they face strong action if they fail to comply with the cease-fire agreement.

It was reported that British Governor Lord Soames asked Mr. Mugabe to issue a similar appeal, but that Mr. Mugabe refused until the governor confined Rhodesian security forces to their barracks.

Mr. Mugabe, however, told the election rally that he is setting up a team to investigate British accusations of large-scale cease-fire violations by his forces.

Bonn Pledges 'Solidarity' With U.S. Games Boycott

From Agency Dispatches

BONN, Feb. 4 — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in an interview published today that his government stands by the United States in its campaign to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

The pledge, in an interview with the newspaper Die Welt, was the clearest indication yet of West German readiness to boycott the Summer Games because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Genscher was asked if it might not be embarrassing if the impression arose that the government considered it possible for Germans to take part in the Olympics *while U.S. athletes stayed away.*

"The federal government has never given such an impression," he said. "The United States can depend on us in this question, too. He who expects American solidarity for free Berlin cannot refuse German solidarity to the Americans."

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that the British government would not withdraw passports or refuse visas to athletes who wished to compete in the Games. She said the government would adopt a step-by-step approach in a bid to get the Olympics transferred from Moscow.

In Rome, three exiled Soviet dissidents today assailed the International Olympic Committee's decision to hold the Summer Games in Moscow.

Vladimir Bukowski, Léonid Plyusch and Natasha Garbenskaia told a press conference that the IOC acted "with irresponsibility" in assigning the Games to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bukowski, spokesman for the three, said the Russians were preparing a new wave of repression. He said, "It is not yet too late to stop the Olympics and save many thousands of [Soviet] lives."

Drawing a parallel with the 1936 Berlin Olympics, the dissidents said the Moscow Games would give the Soviet Union a chance to parade its ideology.

"The police have long lists with the names of persons who should be taken far from the site of the Games because they are against the regime," Mr. Bukowski said. Those who go to Moscow, he said, "will find only the military and plainclothesmen."

The statement followed an Italian Olympic Committee decision to ignore the growing boycott movement.

In Washington, Douglas Roby, one of the two Americans on the 89-member International Olympic Committee, predicted yesterday that a U.S. proposal that the Moscow Games be relocated, postponed or canceled would be turned down when the IOC meets next week at Lake Placid, N.Y., site of the Winter Games. But subsequent decisions by a number of Western and Third World countries not to send athletes to Moscow could lead the IOC to cancel the Games, he said.

"In other words, if it got around to that point, the IOC would say, 'We will not celebrate the Games of the 22d Olympiad.' I certainly don't think they'd hold a set of Games that weren't a credit to the Olympic movement," Mr. Roby said.

He said that moving the Games to another site or several sites on short notice would be "out of the question, in my opinion," because the result would be "a half-baked set of Games, and we don't want that."

Alsace Is Battlefield of The Great European Salt War

By Axel Krause

FESSENHEIM, France, Feb. 4 (IHT) — The origin of what some call The Great European Salt War is highly visible 10 kilometers south of this drab Alsatian farming town: In a cement-lined ditch stretching through barren fields, a brownish brine gushes around the clock and is emptied into the Rhine River before being swept northward to the North Sea.

Thus for decades the French-controlled potash mines 15 kilometers from Fessenheim have given off what their managers consider a useless byproduct, salt, which makes up roughly one-third of the brine.

Along with industrial chemicals and other waste dumped into the heavily polluted river, salt is a major pollutant of Rhine water, which supplies more than 40 million people living on or near its shores from Switzerland to the Netherlands.

A group of Dutch farmers is suing the mining company, Mines de Potasses d'Alsace, claiming substantial damage dating back to 1974 from the brine to their vegetable and potted-plant crops. Contesting the claims, the French firm admits that it is one of the Rhine's major polluters but not the only one.

The French government and the mining company also are involved in related controversies with the Dutch, West German and Swiss governments as well as with multinational chemical companies, labor unions, environmental groups, and French and Dutch politicians of virtually every political persuasion. For each of those involved and with widely varying degrees of interest, the fundamental question is the following: How to get rid of the salt without dumping it into the Rhine?

Despite recent efforts to find an answer, accompanied by threats of new diplomatic pressure on France by the Dutch government, no solution is in sight, according to recent interviews with West European government officials, politicians, diplomats, industrialists, union leaders and ecologists. Indeed, some of those involved believe that it will be years before the issue is resolved.

"Never before have I seen a European environment issue so complex. . .so meshed in politics, economics and diplomatic maneuvering," a senior official of the European Economic Community said recently in Brussels. And yet, he added, "despite successful efforts to clean up the European environment elsewhere, in the case of salt there is deep resistance and even hostility to finding a solution."

French officials still are smarting over the resounding defeat handed the government when its cherished solution was rejected overwhelmingly last December by the Chamber of Deputies. A convention signed in 1976 by five West European members of the International Rhine Commission — France, West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — called for pumping the brine deep into the ground at sites scattered around the area. A broad-based coalition of virtually every political party led by Pierre Weisenhorn, a Gaullist deputy from Alsace, forced the government to withdraw its proposal on Dec. 4.

Protesting the French handling of the affair, The Hague recalled its ambassador, Jan de Ranitz, for consultations, the first time that the Netherlands has withdrawn its ambassador from a Common Market country. He remained in the Netherlands from Dec. 5 to Dec. 10.

"These events represented a blow to our prestige and credibility," a French official conceded last week. Summing up a widely held government view, he quickly added, "We all were and still are convinced that injecting salt into the ground is the best solution from the standpoint of efficiency, cost and safety, but we also realize we are now back to zero."

In the meantime, Mr. Weisenhorn declared, "We successfully manifested against injecting in our soil and will remain opposed — even a gram of salt." But he added, "We certainly are interested in and would support some of the other solutions currently being proposed and studied."

Reaffirming the determination to reduce the pollution in the Rhine, French officials sounded out their counterparts on the Rhine commission on Jan. 28 in Brussels on an alternative plan: the building of a salt plant in Alsace with a capacity of 1 million tons a year. The costs, conservatively estimated at around $60 million, would be split among the five countries; the salt, in crystal form destined for industrial or human consumption, would be marketed by each country according to shares allocated by the member governments, according to participating officials.

But the proposal got a cool reception, officials said. For one thing it would take care of only one-third of the salt that the mining company is supposed to stop dumping into the Rhine over a 10-year period under the 1976 agreement.

Moreover, the proposal was described as being informal and not fully approved at the highest levels of the French government. "We are still in the process of carefully studying the solutions. . .. Our dossier is not yet fully ready," a senior French official said.

French officials said that they hoped to have their studies finished by mid-March with a view to making formal proposals to the Rhine commission at its next meeting on May 9 in Paris.

The strongest opposition to the plant has come from major West European chemical companies. The plant's supporters, particularly French labor unions, say that this opposition will weigh heavily on the thinking of the European governments. "My recommendation would be to avoid creating a new monster. . .a new subsidized industry that can only sell at a subsidized price," said Hugo de Bordes, the director of salt products at AKZO, the Netherlands' largest chemical company.

Mr. de Bordes contents that, given the 30-percent overcapacity in West European salt plants, the virtually stagnant sales volume and the site itself — "Alsace is not ideally located," he said — the plant probably would be a financial disaster. "So why guarantee its existence?" he said.

But some political leaders and union leaders in Alsace view things differently. "The chloride that can be extracted from salt could with ethylene be made into plastics. . .. It could provide the basis for a new industry here," said Louis Uhlrich, a professor and an elected official who also led the battle against the injection scheme. "We know there are other markets for salt — for the table, for roads — and it could be exported to places like Scandinavia," he said.

For Jean-Claude Marmorat, an official of the Communist-dominated CGT union at Mulhouse, the coolness of European governments to the plant and to other diversification of the French mining company's activities is rooted in effective lobbying by the chemical companies in West European capitals. "We see absolutely no reason to waste salt, a usable raw material. MDPA [the mining company] has the technology to use it, but the multinational chemical trusts are blocking it," Mr. Marmorat said.

MDPA, an affiliate of the French government's chemical company Entreprise Miniere et Chimique, concedes that it favors other alternatives. "We might absorb some of the salt, but we need a combination of solutions including storing salt in the galleries of our salt mines, which we are studying," said Julien Martin, the chemical company's board

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gamma

A worker holds up the salt that is produced as a byproduct by the Alsatian potassium plant near the potash mines.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

Taiwan Loses Appeal On Olympic Games

LAUSANNE, Feb. 4 (AP) — Taiwan today lost its appeal to keep its Olympic name "Republic of China," its flag and its anthem in future Olympic competitions, and its Swiss lawyer said that the island's athletes would likely pull out of the Olympic Games in Lake Placid, N.Y., and Moscow.

The rejection of the appeal will aid mainland China's return to the Games for the first time since the Communist takeover in 1949 and the formation of the People's Republic of China. The original ruling against Taiwan was made in a lower court last month.

As Baghdad Denounces Intervention

Gap Between Russia, Iraq Viewed as Growing Wider

By Marvine Howe

BAGHDAD (NYT) — The strong denunciation by Baghdad of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is one more step in the gradual detachment of Iraq from the Soviet Union.

Although Baghdad is linked to Moscow by a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed in 1972, it has been making moves toward the West, particularly France.

Also, there are signs of improvements in Iraq's trade, cultural and political relations with the United States. But there is no chance of renewing ties at this time because of what is called the Palestinian barrier.

In 1972, the Soviet Union was providing Iraq with 95 percent of its military equipment. It was also Iraq's leading supplier of nonmilitary products. Today, the Soviet Union ranks 14th among Iraq's providers of nonmilitary goods, and its share of military equipment is down to about two-thirds.

Iraq's principal civilian-goods partners are Japan, West Germany, France and Britain. The United States is fifth.

In an effort to diversify its arms suppliers, Baghdad had turned to Britain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia and Spain. But costs are high and delivery is slow, so Baghdad remains dependent on the Soviet Union for heavy equipment. This is especially true for the air force because the only real alternative is the United States, the Iraqis say, and deals with Washington are considered politically impossible. Iraq broke relations with the United States during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

New Ties Held Possible

Nevertheless, Western diplomats believe that, if the United States began talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Baghdad, which has given itself the role of standard-bearer of the Palestinian cause, would agree to restore diplomatic relations.

"Given normal events, Iraq's nonalignment would lean to the West, including the United States," a diplomat said.

Although Iraqi propaganda often appears weighted against the United States, conversations with government officials and militants of the ruling Ba'ath Party, which is Socialist, revealed no particular hostility toward the United States. Concern about "imperialist designs" in this oil-producing region is directed equally at the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Ba'ath Party organ, the daily newspaper al Thawrah, declared in a criticism of Soviet policy in the area: "The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan or, in better terms, the occupation of Afghanistan, is a good reason for concern by all those linked with friendship bonds with the Soviets, in addition to those countries without such bonds."

The paper accused the Soviet Union of "sneaking into the region ideologically and politically" and mentioned Soviet influence in Ethiopia and Southern Yemen as well as in Afghanistan. This was strong language for Iraq, which still insists publicly that the Soviet Union is a friend.

Iraq's relations with the Soviet Union have undergone strains since the signing of the friendship treaty. When the Communists began to increase their strength in the universities and the army and among workers and public employees, the Ba'ath Party leadership cracked down.

Early in 1978, Baghdad executed 21 Communists for attempts to subvert the army. The Soviet Union, Bulgaria and East Germany intervened unsuccessfully on their behalf.

Relations are now distant, according to Iraqi officials. There are about 2,000 Soviet military and economic advisers here, according to foreign military sources, but no Soviet combat forces.

Italy May Sell Ships to Iraq

NAPLES, Feb. 4 (AP) — Italy has agreed in principle to sell 11 warships to Iraq at a cost of more than 1.5 trillion lire ($1.8 billion), Italian sources said today.

The deal would involve four frigates, each of about 2,500 tons and armed with short-range missiles; six armed escort ships, each of less than 1,000 tons, and a large support ship.

Associated Press

BUS ATTACKED — Bodies of passengers in a bus after a rocket and small-arms attack in Rhodesia. Story, Page 1.

Israel Minister Says Begin Aiding Slander Campaign

JERUSALEM, Feb. 4 (AP) — A disagreement over Israeli land purchases in the occupied West Bank of Jordan has broken out into an open attack on Prime Minister Menachem Begin by Ariel Sharon, the Cabinet minister in charge of settlement.

Mr. Sharon, who is agriculture minister, wrote in a letter to Mr. Begin that the issue of land purchases "has become an arena for anarchy and gossip . . . You, Mr. Begin, instead of putting a stop to it, are negotiating with the disseminators of slander."

The affair began with charges by a member of parliament that Mr. Sharon mismanaged government funds to finance private land purchases at inflated prices. No accusations of illegality were made, but the parliament member, Majority Whip Pesah Grupper, charged that the purchases were conducted so ineptly that future ones were jeopardized and prices were jacked up 1,000 percent.

The letter, leaked today to the Israeli press, followed the prime minister's agreement to hear Mr. Grupper's complaint.

In another political furor, President Yitzhak Navon criticized Defense Minister Ezer Weizman for interjecting himself into U.S. politics by praising President Carter and criticizing Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. Mr. Weizman had publicly predicted that Sen. Kennedy "will not be the next president of the United States." Mr. Navon told American Jewish fund-raisers that Mr. Weizman had made "a grievous mistake."

Mr. Begin, in a separate development, assured church leaders that Israel will work to prevent further incidents of vandalism against Christian churches and shrines. A senior government official blamed a militant group of Jews led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League, for attacks against clergymen, breaking of church windows and the writing of slogans on church walls.

Meanwhile, Israel and Egypt have begun talks on a wide range of cooperation agreements in hopes of completing the pacts within six weeks — far ahead of the schedule set in the peace treaty signed last March, Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Michael Shiloh spokesman said today.

Airliner Goes to N.Y.

Soviet Pilot Defies Order By U.S. on Where to Land

By Wolfgang Saxon

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT) — A Soviet airliner with 68 passengers and a crew of 10 landed at Kennedy International Airport yesterday afternoon despite instructions to proceed to Dulles International Airport at Washington because unionized baggage handlers and other ground service employees have been refusing service to the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, since the Soviet Union's armed intervention in Afghanistan.

Officials of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which operates Kennedy, said they had been told of the unauthorized landing about 30 minutes before the Ilyushin-62 jetliner from Moscow touched down at 2:34 p.m. and taxied to a position about a third of a mile from the regular gates at the International Arrivals Building.

A stalemate ensued as airport officials consulted with the State Department in Washington, keeping the Aeroflot passengers inside the plane for more than an hour. They were processed through customs, with management personnel of a private contractor handling their suitcases.

Caesar Pattarini, the Port Authority's director of aviation, said he had been in touch with Martin Wenick, a State Department official in Washington. "I got the news from him that 'you've got to handle them — Vance wants you to handle them,' " Mr. Pattarini said.

State Department officials essentially confirmed Mr. Pattarini's account, but refused to give details, such as any possible involvement of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

'Humanitarian' Request

"There was an official State Department request to unload the passengers," a spokesman said, adding that the request was made for humanitarian reasons. Asked what would happen if Aeroflot kept up its Sunday flights into Kennedy rather than the government-owned Dulles field as instructed, the spokesman said: "We will take each flight at a time. We have been in touch with the Soviets about this."

Aeroflot has been flying the Moscow-New York route under a bilateral agreement, with Pan American World Airways flying to Moscow from here. Pan American ceased its Soviet service in 1978 for lack of business, but continued to handle Aeroflot liners at its terminal at Kennedy until last month. At that time members of the Teamsters union, Local 732, and the Transport Works Union, Local 504, began to obstruct ground services, citing the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Pan American then canceled its contract with Aeroflot, and the State Department asked the Port Authority to process the Jan. 27 flight through its International Arrivals Building. However, management personnel of Allied Ground Services processed the Jan. 27 passengers.

On Friday, the decision was made to divert the flight to Dulles, where the government has more direct control, and Aeroflot was instructed to that effect, the spokesmen said.

Aeroflot was involved in another incident on Jan. 18, when radar data guiding one of its flights, carrying the Soviet ambassador to Washington, Anatoli Dobrynin, was erased from the computer as the plane was approaching Kennedy. Federal officials, suspecting tampering, have subpoenaed several air-traffic controllers in a FBI inquest.

Federal aviation officials said that a mid-air collision might have resulted as a consequence of the erasures, but that no other plane was in the approach course.

Tass Assails U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP) — Tass accused the United States today of "the crudest sort of provocation" against the Aeroflot jet at Kennedy airport and said there is a campaign aimed at interfering with the normal air communications between the two countries — "a campaign carried out with the knowledge of official U.S. authorities."

In a report from New York, it quoted airport authorities as saying that the plane would not be serviced for its return to Moscow and that no space would be provided for the registration of passengers.

Tass said that representatives of the Soviet Embassy and of Aeroflot have complained to the United States that the incident violates the international agreement on air traffic between the two countries.

Muhammad Ali spars with his fans yesterday at the international airport in Nairobi after arriving from Tanz...

Ali Assails Carter for Asking Hi... To Seek Olympic Boycott Supp...

NAIROBI, Feb. 4 (AP) — Muhammad Ali, sning by criticism... Africans of his mission to enlist support for a boycott of the Ol... pics in Moscow, accused President Carter today of "sendin... around the world to take the whipping" from black Africans... posed to U.S. dealings with South Africa.

The former heavyweight boxing champion, who was asked by... Carter last week to visit black Africa, said that he was turning... tour into a fact-finding mission so that he could report black A... can grievances against the United States to Mr. Carter.

He also said that he had received a message from Soviet le... Leonid Brezhnev last week asking him not to undertake the mis... But he said that he would continue the five-country African t... because he wanted to help prevent a nuclear war.

The United States and the Soviet Union are "the baddest... white men in history," Mr. Ali said. "If these two white men s... fighting, all us little black folks are going to be caught in the m... die."

U.S. officials here said it was likely that Kenyan President Dan... Arap Moi would refuse to meet with Mr. Ali, who was snubbed... President Julius Nyerere in Tanzania. Mr. Moi has announced th... Kenya will boycott the Olympics unless they are moved from Mos... cow. The Tanzanians are not expected to go along with a boycott.

U.S. Plans Vigorous Actio... At Geneva Rights Meeting...

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP) — The United States will seek vigorous action by the UN Human Rights Commission on cases ranging from Andrei Sakharov's banishment and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan to the taking of hostages in Iran, the chief U.S. delegate to the commission's meeting said yesterday. The six-week ... was to open today in Geneva.

Also to be debated are C... dia's treatment of refugees and... disappearances of dissidents, w... have become particularly notor... in Argentina.

Jerome Shestack, a Philadel... lawyer, was leading a 10-mer... delegation that he called the ... prepared ever to adopt promise... be the liveliest annual meetin... the 34-year-old commission.

U.S. government officials decade... frustration with the commission, has shown... interest in its potential... for international indignat...

Mr. Shestack said that the United States had issued... would draw widespread ... from the commission's new... panded 43-nation membersh...

'Mean-Spirited'

On the Sakharov case, Mr... tack said that "the mean-s... and malicious" Soviet ban... of the dissident physicist last ... "is part of a larger problem o... ple who want to speak o... human rights in their countri...

The Sakharov issue as w... what he called the impedime... refugee relief in Cambodia a... amples of cases "on which w... cooperate closely with like-... countries," Mr. Shestack said.

Assistant Secretary of... Charles Maynes underlined t... newed U.S. interest in the co... sion, saying that, while ... moved far too slowly, in th... three years it had done thing... done before. "We hope to b... the new trend," Mr. Maynes s...

Mr. Shestack described th... of disappearances as a prin... ple of repression that he ... would be dealt with in Geneva.

Seen as Terrorist Attack on Regime

Syrian Clergyman Murdered in Mosque

By John Kifner

DAMASCUS, Feb. 4 (NYT) — A leading Sunni Moslem clergyman was shot and killed as he led prayers in his mosque in what appeared to be the latest in a series of terrorist attacks on the regime of President Hafez al-Assad.

The killing of Sheikh Mohammed Chami in the northern city of Aleppo on Saturday occurred as the authorities were implementing what were described as reforms of the government and the ruling Ba'ath Party intended to calm dissention.

The series of political assasinations have been directed almost entirely at the Alawite Moslem religious minority that dominates the government.

The shooting of Sheikh Chami is believed to have been the first time that a prominent member of the majority Sunni Moslem community had been a victim of the attackers.

Moslem Brotherhood

The government has blamed the shootings on the clandestine Moslem Brotherhood, an Islamic extremist organization founded in Egypt that is banned in most Arab countries.

Mr. Assad, in response to the violence and other indications of dissatisfaction, has instituted restructuring of the government he has headed for 10 years. Last month, the president swore in a 37-member Cabinet, including 23 members who had never held ministerial posts, and pledged to crack down on corruption.

In December, a newly elected Ba'ath Party congress in turn chose a new central committee and national command. During the fall, university professors and other groups were allowed to criticize the government and the meetings were reported in the press.

The lawyers' syndicate, a particularly independent body, has been pressing, with some apparent success, for an end to the state security court, a kind of martial-law tribunal. A number of cases have been moved to civil courts, sources here said.

Nearly half the members of the new Cabinet are young technocrats apparently designated to carry out the reforms. But the key Defense and Foreign Ministry posts, and the near total primacy of Mr. Assad and his inner circle, remain unchanged.

Critics of the regime, including Syria's former ambassador to the United Nations, Hammoud el-Choufi, who recently resigned to join the opposition, have charged the Assad group with repression and corruption.

Scores of Alawite members of the military and the government have been shot on the street by assailants.

Mr. Assad's cordial relations with the Soviet Union has also apparently made targets of the roughly 2,000 Soviet military advisers and 500 civilian technicians in Syria. Eleven days ago, two Soviet officers were killed by gunmen in the central town of Hama. According to a Western diplomatic source, the assassins left a note saying the attacks would continue as long as the Russians remained in Afghanistan.

The diplomat added that it was believed that at least one and possibly two other Soviet advisers had been killed in an attack on a bus.

Massacre of Cadets

Aleppo, a large trading city that was the site of Saturday's shooting had also been the scene of a major incident last spring in which a group of about 50 cadets at the artillery school, nearly all of them Alawites, were sent to a classroom, ostensibly for a lecture. Instead, they were ambushed and massacred.

The Alawites, a minority Islamic sect, believe that the Prophet Mohammed's son-in-law, Ali, was the reincarnation of God. Although they are only about 8 percent of the population, they dominate the government because, since most other professions had traditionally been closed to them, many joined the army as a means of advancement. Rising in the ranks, they were in key positions in the military coups of a decade ago and have retained a network of power.

In Saturday's incident, announced by the government yesterday, Sheikh Chami was reportedly officating at evening prayers when three men burst into the mosque and opened fire with automatic weapons. The 56-year-old cleric was killed along with a worshiper, the government reports said.

Bonn Ministers Join Schmidt In Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Nine West German government ministers arrived here today for the 35th regular Franco-German consultation, joining Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the talks on subjects ranging from weapons systems to a joint policy toward the United States and Soviet Union.

Mr. Schmidt met President Valery Giscard d'Estaing for the third time today after arriving last night to discuss international relations in light of the Afghan crisis.

French sources said the two leaders were working on a harmonious position to confront the heightening tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said today, "An identical view between France and West Germany is important for both Europe and the Western alliance."

The summit ends tomorrow.

Soviet Move Condemned by Khomeini

(Continued from Page 1)

partially covered speakers' platform.

In another development, the militants holding the U.S. Embassy called off an anti-American rally in a gesture to Mr. Bani-Sadr.

Meanwhile, the Iranian government agreed to an international commission to consider its charges against Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and said that the commission "will be effective in solving the hostage crisis."

Mr. Bani-Sadr said yesterday that the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran was not an unsolvable problem, but he indicated no relaxation in Iran's demands on the United States for bringing it about.

He said in a television interview that the United States would have to criticize publicly its own past policies toward Iran and to help arrange the return of the former shah and his wealth in order to gain the release of the estimated 50 hostages.

It would not be sufficient for Washington to withold economic sanctions against Iran and to agree that an international tribunal could investigate the behavior of the deposed shah, he said.

"These things are good, but they are not satisfying to people who have for 37 years been oppressed by the regime of the shah," he said, and Iranians "are requiring and asking more than that."

He disagreed with the implication of Iran's Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh that the hostages might suffer as the result of the escape of six other Americans with the help of the Canadian Embassy last week.

"If the Canadian Embassy has done such a thing, that has not been the fault of the hostages — that is obvious," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

As he had done previously, Mr. Bani-Sadr indicated he had always opposed the taking of the U.S. hostages last Nov. 4, and said he hoped to be able to solve what he called the human side of the differences between Iran and the United States.

Carter administration officials, who had made no secret of their satisfaction at the landslide election victory last month of Mr. Bani-Sadr, generally regarded as more moderate than many of his Iranian government colleagues, had no immediate comment on his remarks.

Interviewed on U.S. television, Mr. Bani-Sadr said that he favored lifting the ban on U.S. journalists in Iran that was imposed last month. But, he said, he expected if they returned that they would "give to world public opinion the information that accords with reality."

Mr. Bani-Sadr today received a message of congratulations from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, stressing that nonintervention and good neighborliness were the bases for relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ghobtzadeh said in an interview with the Montreal newspaper La Presse that normal relations between Canada and Iran cannot exist as long as Joe Clark is prime minister.

U.S. States Position

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — The State Department said today that it will accept no arrangement for the release of U.S. hostages as final unless it has the personal approval of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the administration has made it clear to all intermediaries that one of the keys to a resolution of the crisis "has got to be the ayatollah's acquiescence."

Threats Cited By Sakharov

(Continued from Page 1)

looked terrible. Besides the visit of the two "drunken workers," she said, they received a postcard on Sunday threatening Mr. Sakharov with murder.

He won his country's highest honors for helping develop the hydrogen bomb in the 1950s, but he was stripped of them last month. In his statement, he said that he had received threats before but considered the latest ones very serious.

Asked what she thought the authorities would do next, Mrs. Bonner said, "I don't want to suggest or predict anything." Mr. Sakharov also sent with her a letter expressing solidarity with Lev Kopelev, a writer assailed in the Soviet press yesterday for being a traitor.

Mr. Sakharov's appeal concludes with a postscript: "I fear that many people trying to visit me could suffer serious unpleasantness. Not wanting this, I ask that my warning be broadcast over radio stations transmitting to the U.S.S.R."

Committee Urges Letter Campaign To Aid Sakharov

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4 (AP) — The International Sakharov Committee today proposed a campaign of letter-writing to Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov at his new home in Gorki and said that, should the physicist be brought to trial, the committee immediately would organize a counter-trial in the West.

The Copenhagen-based committee, which is endorsed by Mr. Sakharov, reported that its most recent information indicated that "the struggle between the Soviet dictatorship and Andrei Sakharov is being further escalated."

Since 1975 the committee has held so-called International Sakharov Hearings in Copenhagen, Rome and Washington to hear testimony on alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. A counter-trial would give Mr. Sakharov his own hearing, the committee said.

Meanwhile, the committee urged supporters to mail letters to the Nobel Peace Prize winner. It gave his address as: U.S.S.R., G. Gorki, Oblastnoj, Sjerbinki 2, ul. Gagarina 214, kv. 3.

Alsace Is the Battlefield For European Salt War

(Continued from Page 1)

member responsible for MDPA's potassium sales. The potassium derived from potash ore is used in making fertilizers. But he noted, "We are not the deciders in this matter but the operators."

Mr. Martin also brushes off growing speculation that the salt disposal issue is linked to the French government's long-standing policy to close three remaining potash mines, whose 6,000 employees make MDPA the area's second-largest employer after the Peugeot automobile plant near Fessenheim. Under the government's scheme, the potash mines will be closed by the year 2005, but union leaders believe that a deliberate failure to resolve the salt issue will strengthen the case for closing the mines earlier. "To avoid creating unemployment, we will not close the mines," Mr. Martin said.

Nevertheless, some local officials and European diplomats are convinced that the French government strategy is to gain time, possibly in the hope that the Alsatians will be more willing to accept salt injection, particularly if other solutions prove unworkable. "It may also be that they — the technocrats in Paris — simply do not have any workable solution ready," Mr. Uhrlich said. A seasoned Swiss diplomat said, "No one really wants to change the status quo except the Dutch."

But Mr. de Ranitz said in Paris recently that his government would not remain patient much longer. "If this issue is not resolved in the near future — and I mean in terms of weeks and not months — it will cause a great concern to my country. . . . We get 65 percent of our soft water from the Rhine, and the pollution levels are very hi... ambassador said.

Mr. de Ranitz refused to... what steps his government... take against France. Inform... ropean diplomats suggest t... steps could include stone... French requests for support... issues. In Alsace there also ar... that the Netherlands might ... Alsatian wines.

"For the time being," ... Ranitz said, "the government... [in Paris] said it considers... bound to find an answer, ... shall continue waiting for the... posals."

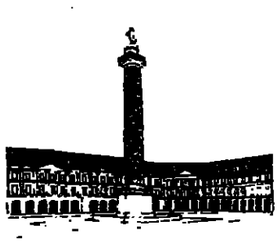
W. Germans De... Link to Kopele...

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP) — ... West German Embassy... day that it had ever rece... Soviet material" from Le... or provided any items to... dent writer through ... channels.

The embassy issued a state... in response to allegations... appeared in the Moscow ne... Sovetskaya Rossia. The ne... claimed that Mr. Kopel... turned over anti-Soviet ma... the embassy and regularly ... there to pick up food and cl... sent to him from abroad.

The embassy's statement ... "The federal government st... rejects the allegation in this ... Mr. Kopelev has not visited th... bassy of the Federal Repub... Germany in Moscow, much ... received any gifts 'through ... matic channels.' At no time h... delivered to the embassy info... tion or materials with anti-... contents, nor offered any."

Bienvenue à Paris



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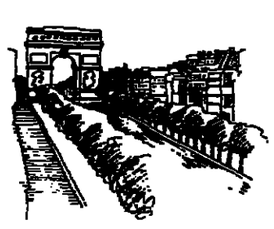

More business transactions are probably made in the bar of the Prince de Galles than in the Bourse.

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S. Politicians Demand Inquiry y Congress Into Bribe Reports

y Charles R. Babcock
nd George Lardner Jr.

SHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP) — louse Committee on Stand- f Official Conduct today be- broaden what it said was a us investigation of congress- amed in reports of an FBI op- that appears to have snared legislators who risk bribery s.

he Senate, Chairman Howell , D-Ala., of the Select Com- on Ethics said that allega- of senatorial wrongdoing "de- a full and complete investiga- by his panel as well.

. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., an of the House committee, at he has asked a Justice De- ent official to hand over some evidence uncovered in the secret operation. Undercover posing as Arab sheikhs and ssmen made videotapes of payoffs in New York and ington to some members of ress.

"sting" operation began as a al property crimes investiga- with an informer who had d in the recovery of some valu- paintings that had been miss- or years. After being asked else he knew that might be of st, the informer offered infor- n that led to Operation Ab-

FBI, it is understood, decid- use fictitious wealthy Arabs as re. Agents assigned to the op- n were made to look as au- as possible, reportedly to the extent of dressing in traditional Middle Eastern garb.

In New York, it was disclosed today that the FBI has made its first arrest in the 14-month investigation of political corruption, which promises to rival or surpass previous U.S. political scandals. Al Alessandro, 29, of Commack, N.Y., an investigator with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was said by his attorney to have been arrested on bribery and conspiracy charges.

More than 60 Republican officials meeting in Easton, Md., approved a resolution yesterday calling for inquiries and criticizing Democratic congressional leaders for failing to pursue previous corruption allegations vigorously.

The Washington Post reported yesterday that the subjects of the investigation include Sen. Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., Rep. Frank Thompson Jr., D-N.J., Rep. John Jenrette Jr., D-S.C., Reps. John Murtha, Raymond Lederer and Michael Myers, all Pennsylvania Democrats, and Rep. Richard Kelly, R-Fla.

Grand Juries

Sen. Williams and Reps. Thompson, Jenrette and Murtha are among congressmen who have denied such reports or said they did no wrong. However, grand juries are expected to be empaneled this week to start viewing videotapes and hearing other evidence in the case, which is being called the largest corruption investigation ever on Capitol Hill.

FBI Director William Webster said today, "We're still working hard on this case. We're going strong."

Rep. Bennett said that his panel has "for some months been looking into allegations against one or more of the congressmen named by the FBI . . . The investigative function of the committee staff and committee will continue as it has in the months past, with the additional broadening to include members' names recently added by the FBI probe." The committee met in public session this afternoon for a briefing on the case from the chairman.

The Justice Department said today that it will make an intensive investigation of how the news media learned of the operation. Spokesman Robert Smith said disclosures in the media are regrettable because they could injure the reputations of innocent persons.

It now seems clear that the undercover agents used several tactics when meeting the members of Congress. The most common, sources said, involved acceptance by a member or an associate of cash, usually $50,000, in return for help in getting an "Arab client" into the United States. At other times, according to some of the House members, they were introduced to men representing "Arab businessmen" looking for investments.

$50,000 Offered

In a case last fall, Sen. Larry Pressler, R-S.D., was introduced to men who suggested they could raise $50,000 for his presidential race. They wanted help in getting a "wealthy Arab" into the country. He refused. Sources said he is the only official in the videotapes who is not now a subject of the investigation.

Some of the congressmen were taped and recorded several times in hotel rooms and a home in northwestern Washington that was rented from a Washington Post reporter who was not aware of the sting operation.

Rep. Murphy, for example, was taped in October at the Hilton Inn at Kennedy Airport in New York with Philadelphia attorney Howard Criden discussing how the imaginary client of the undercover agents could get into the country, sources said.

Rep. Murphy allegedly suggested that the man should buy a house or a company to make it easier. At the end of the conversation, a closed briefcase containing $50,000 is offered to the congressman. According to sources, he said, "Howard will take that."

A few weeks ago Rep. Murphy was filmed again, this time in the house in Washington, the sources said. He and Mr. Criden brought along a businessman, allegedly for a discussion on how to split up shares of a shipping company that the fictitious Arab might buy.

Christmas Recess

Rep. Murtha was brought to the sting agents by Rep. Murphy, according to sources, and although he took no money at the taped meetings, he is alleged to have said that he would take the cash and share it with other members of Congress.

In a detailed statement to the Greensburg, Pa., Tribune-Review, he denied having discussed or taken money. He said he was contacted during the Christmas recess by someone claiming to be a Philadelphia lawyer with an Arab client who wanted to get into the United States as a permanent resident — and who might make investments in Rep. Murtha's congressional district.

Last month Rep. Murtha was taken by the purported lawyer to a Washington house for a meeting that was presumably videotaped by FBI agents. He said he agreed to try to find out whether the "Arab" could be admitted to the United States. He said he told the persons at the meeting that he would look for investment prospects in his district.

He said that persons at the meeting offered to put $1 million on deposit at a Johnstown, Pa., bank as evidence of the Arab's purported credit line of more than $45 million. He said he was also told it was worth $50,000 to get the Arab admitted to the country and work out a business deal, but he assumed this was the lawyer's fee.

Rep. Jenrette is alleged to have accepted $50,000, through an associate, for an immigration bill. He said yesterday: "In an effort to assist someone in obtaining financing for a significant project in my district which would have provided 500 jobs, I accompanied this person to a couple of meetings with people I now understand to be FBI undercover agents . . . At no time did I engage in any improper or illegal activities."

ls of Meeting 'Arabs'

ressler Was One Senator Who Refused to Be Bribed

By Martin Schram

SHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP) — ng the videotape footage pro- d by the FBI's undercover op- n to catch U.S. congressmen ting payoffs is a film of one or who declined to be bribed. e film shows Sen. Larry Pres- R-S.D., indicating to undercov- 3I agents posing as Arabs that ould not be interested in help- hem in exchange for campaign ributions. Sen. Pressler, accord- o law enforcement sources, was only member of Congress in- d in the operation who refused nsider financial favors.

Sen. Pressler recalls it, he got essage early in December re- d by one of the fund-raisers for presidential campaign, which e has folded, that some people ted to see him to discuss cam- n contributions.

e said that the message came ugh a roundabout channel: It telephoned to his office by his -raiser, Harriet Dent; she had d it from her former husband, rd Dent 3d, and he had heard m Marilyn Bell, a woman who across the street from his in Georgetown.

he [Mrs. Bell] called and asked me if I know Lar- ressler," Mr. Dent recalled. said, 'I have some friends who nterested in meeting various dates and making contribu- .' She started throwing d some heavy numbers: $5,000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000. . ."

Mr. Dent said that he had known Dr. Gordon Bell, a surgeon, and his wife as neighbors and had no reason to doubt what Mrs. Bell was saying. Mrs. Bell could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Sen. Pressler said that he agreed to meet Mrs. Bell and a friend of hers at 2 that afternoon outside the Senate chamber. Sen. Pressler said that he was delayed until about 2:30, by which time Mrs. Bell and her friend were no longer there.

The senator said that he had his staff contact Mrs. Bell and that a second meeting was set up for 4 p.m. on the steps of the Capitol. This time, Sen. Pressler said, he met Mrs. Bell. She told him that they had to meet her friend and would then go to a house near the Capitol to meet the potential contributors, he said.

The senator said that she drove him toward Georgetown. Sen. Pressler said that this surprised him but that he agreed to continue. They stopped in front of a restaurant where a man got into the car. Sen. Pressler remembers him only as big and burly.

Sen. Pressler recalled: "He said he wanted me to talk with some people who represent Arab interests. . .that they have given to Democrats before and now they want to give to a Republican."

They drove to the nearby Foxhall area and stopped at a large home. The senator and the burly man entered the house while Mrs. Bell waited in the car. Inside, they met two men who Sen. Pressler said appeared to be of Arabic descent. "They said, 'We have friends in the United Emirates and other places who, if their government falls, want to be able to enter the United States,' " Sen. Pressler said. "I said, 'Why are you talking to me about this?'

"They said that a senator or a congressman can introduce a bill to allow them to enter the country and stay in the country. I said, 'I don't know about that.' . . I said that would be illegal. I kept mentioning the word illegal."

'Open Statements'

Sen. Pressler said that the two "Arabs" never specifically offered money in exchange for legislative favors but instead kept making "open statements." "They didn't exactly offer me anything. But they did say, 'We have American citizens who are Arabs and who could raise money for your campaign; they could raise a lot of money.' And I said, 'That would be illegal' and they said, 'Don't you know how it could be done?' "

Sen. Pressler said that at one point the men said they could easily raise $50,000. Sen. Pressler said that he left soon afterward.

Later, Sen. Pressler said, "The thought crossed my mind of reporting it to law enforcement authorities. But no offer was actually made." He added: "The whole thing is very scary. I mean. . .if you tried to even be polite to them, you might say something. . .. The FBI hasn't even contacted me. . .. I'm a little upset because I'm very clean. My campaign records are kept perfectly. Why would they want to test me out? There's nothing in my background. I'm very upset at the FBI."

A law enforcement source, while declining to discuss the details of Sen. Pressler's account, said that the senator was not a subject of the FBI investigation and added, "Pressler is an honorable man."

nmen Kill 2 Church in n Salvador

N SALVADOR, Feb. 4 (UPI) nmen driving past a church in al San Salvador opened fire automatic weapons Saturday, g two persons and wounding tnesses said.

two men killed and 10 of the ded were sympathizers of the n of Slum Dwellers. The five wounded were identified as ers of the union, a branch of Popular Revolutionary Bloc, f El Salvador's strongest leftist ments.

one claimed responsibility for tack. Eighty members of the have been occupying El Ro- Church for about a month, de- ing that the government re- and and housing that they say nment forces confiscated.

nother incident, gunmen shot front of the Christian Demo- Party office in San Salvador. sualties were reported.

Blast Kills 2 in France

CAEN, France, Feb. 4 (AP) — An explosion of unknown origin blasted through an apartment building early today, killing two persons and injuring 11.

Associated Press

Inmates wrapped in blankets are watched over by National Guardsmen Sunday after siege ended at the New Mexico State Prison. Riotous prisoners held maximum-security facility for 36 hours.

New Mexico Facility Retaken Without a Shot

35 Found Dead After U.S. Prison Siege

SANTA FE, N.M., Feb. 4 (AP) — Fires still burned in the New Mexico State Prison today as 1,100 prisoners huddled in tents outside the compound and stories unfolded of murder, torture and mutilations that left at least 35 inmates dead and scores wounded before the uprising ended.

Officials speculated that the number of dead may reach 40 to 50. More bodies were expected to be found inside the prison gymnasium, which was still burning. State Rep. Manny Aragon, who met with the inmates during the siege, said that based on what prisoners told him, the toll could be 75 or more.

The 36 hours of carnage at the prison, recaptured by National Guardsmen and state police yesterday afternoon without a shot being fired, was the most serious U.S. prison disturbance since the 1971 Attica riot in upstate New York left 42 persons dead.

State officials said it may cost as much was $50 million to replace the state's only maximum-security prison, which was built to house 850 and was holding 1,136 when the riot erupted early Saturday.

Spent Night in Tents

In the meantime, Gov. Bruce King appealed today to neighboring states to take some of the prisoners, who spent the night in tents guarded by 250 guardsmen. Temperatures were below freezing.

Officials were appalled at what they saw when the entered the compound. A headless corpse was propped up in a courtyard. One prisoner had his eyes gouged out. Another apparently had his arm chopped off before being hurled from atop a building. A blowtorch was turned on the face of another.

The rioters, who ransacked prison offices and found confidential records, turned on informers with savage revenge, officials said. Many were attacked with meat cleavers and burned.

"There was blood all over, against the wall, smeared around," said Lt. Richard Montoya, who headed a special anti-riot team that led the move to regain control of the prison.

All the 15 guards and other employees taken hostage escaped death. Only 18 guards were on duty when the riot erupted.

Racial Tensions

State police said the riot apparently was not racially motivated, but racial tensions broke out afterward, with some white inmates threatening to kill blacks, and prisoners were segregated in their makeshift camp.

"From what we understand, there was no racial tension involved," said State Police Maj. Charlie Anaya. "It was getting all the snitchers."

One guard and nine inmates were listed in critical condition. Seven guards and 55 inmates were admitted to hospitals, and 14 inmates were treated for drug overdoses they gave themselves after pharmaceutical supplies were stolen and passed around freely on the takeover's first day.

"The violence was incredible," said Adolph Saenz, newly appointed secretary of the state's Criminal Justice Department, after he had toured the prison, which is 10 miles southwest of Santa Fe.

Mr. Saenz said at least 80 percent of the prison's structure was destroyed.

State Rep. Fred Mondragon estimated it would cost $40 million to $50 million to replace the 23-year-old institution.

A Quiet Finish

The siege ended quietly about 2 p.m. yesterday after state officials promised inmates that they would not use violence in retaking the prison. With or without violence, Gov. King said, "We told them we were coming in."

"We knew they didn't have any guns, but they had clubs, fires, machetes and knives," Lt. Montoya said. "We thought some would try and use them. We caught them by surprise. They didn't even put up a fight."

Only three guards, unharmed, were still in the prison when the rebellion ended.

The prisoners had presented a list of 11 demands, asking for better food, improved facilities and an end to overcrowding. Gov. King said the only one that was impossible to meet was an amnesty for those are took part in the takeover.

An inmate lawsuit charging that overcrowded conditions at the prison violated the rights of prisoners is to go to trial in federal court this year.

The weekend's violence was the second major incident at the prison in two months. On Dec. 9, 11 prisoners escaped and one is still at large.

U.S. Fuel Use, Driving Is Cut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Motorists in the United States cut back their use of gasoline by about 2 billion gallons and their driving by 25 billion miles last year, an unprecedented reduction in a time free of war, depression or an Arab oil embargo, according to the Highway Users Federation.

Analysts for the federation, a nonprofit group promoting safety and highway efficiency, estimated that Americans used 1.6 percent less fuel last year than in 1978, when motorists drove a record 1,550 billion miles. Vehicles each used an average of 797 gallons of gasoline last year, down from 841 gallons the previous year.

Escapees Recall Events

Staff Caught Unprepared By U.S. Mission's Seizure

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP) — Three of the six Americans who recently escaped from Iran with the help of Canadian diplomats said today that people inside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran had their guard down before the building was seized on Nov. 4.

"There had been a demonstration a couple days before where we were watching very closely, but nothing came of that. So again we relaxed," said Robert Anders, a consular general. "It was a complete surprise."

Mr. Anders, interviewed today on ABC television, recalled with fellow escapees Mark and Cora Lijek what happened when armed students stormed the embassy, taking the embassy staff hostage.

"It was rather scary," recalled Mrs. Lijek, a consular assistant. "We didn't know what was going on because we were in the back of the compound. I was frightened. We were all kneeling down."

Hid in Room

Mr. Lijek, a consular officer, said that the group huddled in a back room at the embassy compound after the electric power had been cut.

However, he said, the six were able to simply walk out an exit that provided direct access to the street, a door normally used by persons applying for visas or having other business with the consulate. "That door was available for us to leave through, no one was trying to stop us," Lijek said.

All three said the full seriousness of the incident was not immediately apparent. "We never conceived that the situation would develop as it did," Mr. Lijek said. "We thought we were in for several rough hours and nothing more."

His wife added, "I think all of us thought it would be over within a few hours and it was just a matter of going somewhere away from the compound and waiting for it to end and to return."

'Several Moves'

But Mr. Anders said, "I think we realized within a few hours after we left that it was a much more serious situation than we first believed, so we tried to stay out of sight, we made several moves the first four days."

Mr. Lijek added they went to the Canadian Embassy because "we felt we needed to find a place where we could feel secure for a long time — some place we couldn't be traced from our previous residence."

The three expressed surprise that the secret of their whereabouts was not revealed by the news organizations that knew of the story.

"We thought no one knew, at least no one in the press," Mrs. Lijek said. "We would have been much more frightened had we known."

The three would not talk about their escape, which occurred early last week.

Families Briefed

Meanwhile, families of the estimated 50 U.S. hostages held in Iran for 93 days gathered today for reports from State Department officials on the thus far unsuccessful effort to arrange a settlement.

The briefings were intended partly for morale, but they also may indicate whether there is any solid basis for rumors that serious negotiations with Iranian authorities may be under way.

Addressing the family members were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Undersecretary of State David Newsom and Assistant Secretary Harold Saunders, the six Americans who escaped last week also were attending the two-day meeting.

The briefings end tomorrow with a religious service at Washington Cathedral.

Deadly Cargo Washes Ashore In South U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Christopher Rogers, 16, who began to open a canister that he found on the beach at the English south coast resort of Southsea, was "one millimeter away from a sniff of death," a police officer said.

Mr. Rogers said he became scared when a saw a skull and crossbones on a small bottle inside the cannister. He put the package in a shed yesterday and forgot it, until he saw a television news item about deadly cargo washing out of a sunken ship.

When the police saw what he had, they called in a scientific adviser in a gas-tight suit and breathing apparatus, who took the cannister away in a sealed van. The cannisters contain arsenic trichloride, which gives off deadly fumes on exposure to air.

So far 24 cannisters have been found along a 100-mile stretch of coast since the Greek freighter Aeolian Sky sank in the English Channel off Portland in November. Another 50 are believed to be in the sea.

U.K. Can Maker Lays Off 2,500 In Steel Shortage

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Britain's largest producer of tin cans laid off 2,500 workers today as the steel strike stretched into a second month with the pay dispute still unresolved.

The Metal Box Co., with 33,000 employees, makes 6 billion cans a year for food and drinks. It said that it was laying off workers at plants throughout the country because its supplies of steel were running out. Steel imports are banned by dockworkers and transport workers to support the steelworkers' strike, which began on Jan. 2.

Further talks were planned between the state-run British Steel Corp. and the two major unions holding out for a 20-percent pay increase on an average weekly pay of £75 (about $170). British Steel has offered 12 percent conditional on productivity deals and the acceptance of 53,000 layoffs.

Private steel mills have been shut by 15,000 workers who struck in sympathy with the British Steel workers.

Pope Warns Rota On Annulments

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP) — Pope John Paul II today warned the Sacred Rota tribunal against any relaxation of standards for annulments of marriages to prevent divorce from creeping into the Roman Catholic Church "under another name."

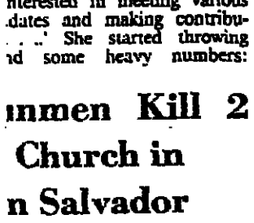
The pope told the Vatican tribunal, which serves as a court of appeals in matrimonial and other cases, that "it is not legitimate for any judge to pronounce a sentence in favor of annulment if he does not acquire first the moral certainty of the existence of the annulment itself. Probability is not enough."

Pope John Paul II quoted a 1973 letter by Pope Paul VI to the U.S. Bishops Conference cautioning that any relaxation in standards for granting annulments "threatens to bring divorce into the Church under the cover of another name."

Geneva Talks Resume On Atomic Test Bans

GENEVA, Feb. 4 (UPI) — U.S., Soviet and British negotiators today resumed talks on the banning of all nuclear tests. The talks had been in recess for six weeks.

Western officials said that the United States and Britain decided to keep the negotiations going despite the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and resulting sharp deterioration in East-West relations.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Obituaries

Baroness Summerskill, Ex-U.K. Minister

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Baroness Summerskill, 78, a former chairman of the Labor Party, died of heart failure at her home here today.

Her death was announced by her daughter, Dr. Shirley Summerskill, who followed her mother into the medical profession and then politics. Both served as Labor members of Parliament.

The baroness, born Edith Summerskill, was known as Dr. Edith to fellow legislators during her 42 years in Parliament. She served in the House of Commons from 1938 to 1961, when she was elevated to the House of Lords as a life peer.

She was appointed to the Privy Council in 1949 and was minister of national insurance in 1950-51.

Vigorous Reformer

A vigorous reformer, she campaigned to improve health care and social conditions and was largely responsible for the foundation of the Socialist Medical Association, which pressed for the setting up of Britain's National Health Service.

She also sought reforms in such issues as equal financial status and property rights for married women, improvements in prenatal care and lead a 25-year campaign for clean milk.

An opponent of boxing and smoking, she wrote a book called "The Ignoble Art" criticizing prizefighting and introduced an unsuccessful bill against it when Benny Paret, once a welterweight champion, died in 1962 after a bout in New York.

She married Dr. Jeffrey Samuel in 1925.

Yuichiro Sasaki

TOKYO, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Yuichiro Sasaki, 63, the "photographer of Hiroshima" after the 1945 atomic bombing, died today of a liver ailment.

Mr. Sasaki entered the city three days after the world's first atomic bomb was dropped Aug. 6, 1945. He took thousands of pictures.

Arnold Rosen

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4 (AP) — Arnold Rosen, 58, a television comedy writer who won four Emmy Awards, died Wednesday after a long illness that forced him into retirement. Mr. Rosen won two Emmys for his 1956-57 efforts on "The Phil Silvers Show" and two Emmys in 1972 as head writer and producer of "The Carol Burnett Show."

Robert J. Hunter

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Funeral services were scheduled today for Dr. Robert J. Hunter, 97, a Philadelphia physician who was the nation's first military flight surgeon. Dr. Hunter, who died Thursday, was an ear, nose and throat specialist when he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps in July, 1917.

Elisabeth Gordon

SHERBORN, Mass., Feb. 4 (AP) — Elisabeth Gordon, 60, a former associate editor of Ladies Home Journal and one of the first women inducted into the Marine Corps Women Reserves in World War II, died yesterday.

Jack Rothrock

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Feb. 4 (AP) — Jack Rothrock, 74, a member of the St. Louis Cardinals' famed Gashouse Gang that won the 1934 World Series, died Saturday of apparent heart failure.

Hanna Rovina

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (AP) — Hanna Rovina, 90, one of the creators of the Hebrew-language theater, died Saturday.

Baroness Summerskill AP

Parties Hurt by Communist Moves

Europe Socialists Face Major Problems

By James M. Markham

LISBON (NYT) — Suffering from grippe and wrapped in a woolen bathrobe, Mario Soares sat on a sofa in his modest apartment and pondered the electoral debacle of his Socialist Party, and the travails of democratic socialism across Western Europe.

"There is a grave economic situation, and so there is a retreat of Socialist parties," said the former Portuguese premier. His party was hurt last month at the polls for governing during a period of austerity.

"In countries where the economic crisis is less serious, like West Germany and Austria, democratic socialism is doing quite well. In countries like France, where there are necessary ties with Communist parties, the situation is becoming more complicated because the Communists are becoming more pro-Soviet."

Mr. Soares' appraisal was confirmed last week as Alvaro Cunhal, leader of the hard-line Portuguese Communists, endorsed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In France, Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, lashed out at the Socialists, claiming that their criticisms on Afghanistan amounted to a swing to the right.

At separate meetings last month, Socialists in Italy, France and Portugal thrashed about looking for ways to enlarge shrinking or stagnating electorates, to cope with strong Communist parties to their left and to come to power without forfeiting their independence to either Communists or rightists.

Ideological debate often camouflages personal rivalries and power struggles. In four European nations, there is nothing theoretical about the outcome. In Italy, the small, divided Socialist Party holds the balance between the ruling Christian Democrats and the second-ranking Communists. In France, Socialists must devise a plausible strategy for the coming presidential elections. And Mr. Soares' party, hurt in parliamentary and municipal voting in December, must face the electorate again next fall.

The Spanish Socialist Workers, led by the youthful Felipe Gonzalez, is perhaps in the best shape. He has been coaxing his party, Spain's second-largest, toward moderate, social democratic stands. The Spanish Socialists have spurned any national electoral alliance with Santiago Carrillo's small Communist Party, although not breaking up coalitions in city halls in Madrid and Barcelona.

In the Italian Socialist Party, leftists have been unhappy with Bettino Craxi, the secretary-general, who also has been trying to steer toward moderation. While confirming him in his post, the party's Central Committee proclaimed an end to the "truce" with the minority Christian Democratic government of Francesco Cossiga, demanding a national emergency Cabinet including Communists.

Union of Left

The French Socialists' problems have deepened since the March, 1978, elections that brought them within sight of power until the breakdown of the so-called union of the left with the Communists. Now, by endorsing the Soviet move in Afghanistan, Mr. Marchais, the Communist leader, has confirmed suspicions that the Russians would prefer to see President Valery Giscard d'Estaing re-elected next year rather than "unpredictable" Socialists.

As the French Socialists see it, without the 20 percent that loyally votes Communist, there never will be a Socialist president. At their convention, the Socialists stuck to their leftist program of a "break with capitalism," hoping to woo Communist voters. They also kept the door open for a revival of the union of the left should Mr. Marchais return to a more independent international stance or lose the party leadership over the Afghan crisis.

One apparent lesson in Italy and France is that a big, entrenched Communist Party is a barrier to a government of the left. The steady decline of the Portuguese Socialists, once the country's largest party, has been accompanied by a slow, steady rise in votes for Mr. Cunhal's pro-Soviet Communists.

In the 1975 constituent assembly elections, the Socialists won with 37.8 percent of the popular vote; by December, their total had tumbled to 27.2 percent, while Francisco Sa Carneiro's conservative Democratic Alliance won a majority in the parliament. The Socialists lost votes to the right and the left. Mr. Cunhal's Communists polled a handsome 20.9 percent in last month's municipals against 12.5 in 1975.

Portuguese Socialists have not been tempted by a French-style union of the left. But should the voting this fall confirm his party's downward slide, Mr. Soares may discover that he has as little chance for his "autonomous Socialist project" as does Mr. Mitterrand or Mr. Craxi.

In Lisbon, a Western diplomat mused over the scanty options open to the Portuguese Socialists and came up with a conclusion that could serve for beleaguered Socialists elsewhere: "I don't see where the Socialists can go. Maybe they don't either."

U.K. Journalist Discloses Soviet Spy Trick in 1954

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Mark Arnold-Forster, diplomatic editor of The Guardian, revealed today that he once worked for British intelligence and smuggled a spy into the Soviet Union in 1954, at considerable danger to himself and 10 other crewmen of a small merchant ship in the Black Sea.

The agent was a purported Latvian patriot who had worked for Soviet intelligence but was thought to have switched to the West, Mr. Arnold-Forster said on the front page of The Guardian's first edition. The article was missing in the second edition three hours later.

In 1970, Mr. Arnold-Forster said, he learned from a friend in Oslo that the agent had turned out to be working for Moscow all the time. When he reported this to authorities in London, he said, they confirmed it and "told me, all those years after the event, that under no circumstances should I enter the Soviet Union." The other surviving crew members were then warned as well, because they remained wanted men for the landing operation.

Waiting for Them

The ship, with Mr. Arnold-Forster in command, put the agent ashore on the Caucasian coast near Tuapse. A planned landing at Sukhumi, the agent's first choice, had been abandoned when increased Soviet surveillance activity was detected. The vessel evaded capture, although it was learned later that the Russians had been waiting for them.

Mr. Arnold-Forster related the tale after recent revelations that royal art adviser Anthony Blunt had spied for Moscow. The Guardian said Mr. Arnold-Forster's experience showed that the security services "were being deceived long after Blunt was operational."

Mr. Arnold-Forster gave no other details of his intelligence career.

2 Escapees Give Detailed Account of Brutality

200 Prisoners Said Tortured, Killed in Argentina

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Two escaped political prisoners from Argentina today named more than 200 fellow prisoners who, they said, were tortured and then killed in concentration camps run by the armed forces.

The report, published by the London-based human rights group Amnesty International, is the most detailed eyewitness account yet of torture of political dissidents in Argentina. Argentinian human rights organizations estimate that more than 15,000 persons have disappeared after kidnappings by security personnel since the March, 1976, coup that brought Gen. Jorge Videla to power.

Amnesty International, which won the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its work on behalf of political prisoners around the world, said it had corroborated many of the report's details in months of checking against its own records and with sources in Argentina.

Amnesty's secretary-general, Martin Ennals, said in a forward to the escapees' report that the number of abductions in Argentina dropped to about 40 last year, but that abduction remains more common than legal forms of arrest and detention.

Jewish Prisoners

Of the treatment of Jewish prisoners, the report says: "From the moment they were kidnapped . . . they were systematically tortured. Some of them were made to kneel in front of pictures of Hitler and Mussolini to renounce their origins."

The report was prepared by Oscar Alfredo Gonzalez, 29, a factory worker, and Horacio Guillermo Cid de la Paz, 22, a former student leader. They said they were kidnapped within two weeks of each other in Buenos Aires and spent 15 months in five camps until their escape last February.

They estimate that 800 persons, including pregnant women, passed through the camps while they were there. They name more than 300. Of these, 62 were released, a few died in prison from torture, infection or suicide, and the majority were "transferred." This meant being loaded into trucks, shackled and blindfolded. Most of these people were never seen again, although the personal belongings of some were found later in the camps.

The report quoted a police officer at a camp as saying, "In here some people are mercenaries and others aren't, but we're all fascists." It said that so-called task forces from all branches of the security forces did the kidnappings and ran the camps, and the two men saw generals, colonels and other senior officers at the camps.

'Softening Up'

At the first camp, where they were held for "softening up," prisoners were subjected to prolonged electric and water torture and to beatings and were shackled blindfolded in tiny cells, the report said. It named the site as Club Atletico, a since-demolished building in Buenos Aires that was run by the federal police.

Amnesty said the victims named in the report include some political activists or their relatives, some persons apparently taken to extort ransoms, and some kidnapped for no apparent reason.

Of the ultimate "transfer," Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Cid de la Paz said that many prisoners, in desperation, apparently believed the jailers' line that they were being sent to other prisons or to rehabilitation centers. They said prisoners were usually transferred in groups of 30 to 50. They overheard guards telling a group it would be given tranquilizers because of the difficult journey ahead.

They said a fellow prisoner reported discovering at a prison camp that "transferred" prisoners were injected with powerful narcotics, then taken by truck and loaded into aircraft from which they were thrown into the sea, already unconscious.

But Unicef Official Sees Shortages Ahead

'Disaster. . .Averted' by Aid to Cambodia

BANGKOK, Feb. 4 (AP) — One of the main coordinators of the Cambodian aid program said today that disaster has been averted for the time being but that a decisive period of food shortages was still to come.

James Grant, the new executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund, spoke at a press conference after returning from a six-day trip through Cambodia during which he said he was "pleasantly surprised by the extent of relief taking place."

Unicef is coordinating a six-month, $150-million international aid effort that began in October and has now reached its halfway point.

"Disaster has been averted for the moment," Mr. Grant said. "The operation for the first three months has been essentially successful in at least delaying further disaster."

Problems in Spring

But, he said, "it is clear there will be a major shortage in the spring," when the produce of the rainy season has been consumed. A small dry season harvest will allay the problem somewhat, but it will then get worse in the summer and fall, he said.

Of Cambodia's estimated 5 million people, he said, about half face serious food shortages during these periods.

"The critical challenge will be in the next four months, from February to May, to get the supplies in place," he said.

Mr. Grant gave credit for what he considers to be the success of the Cambodian relief program to the international community, to Thailand, which has accepted large numbers of refugees, and to the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

He said the Phnom Penh regime had made a crucial decision to leave the wet season rice harvest in the countryside and let the farmers themselves consume it, averting rural starvation. But this means that the rice was not stockpiled and that Cambodia will be heavily dependent on external sources this summer and fall.

He said he found health conditions among Cambodians along the Thai border vastly improved.

"The extent of severe malnutrition now is not notably different from that one would expect from an Asian countryside condition," he said.

To stave off further problems during the worst of the shortages in about August, Mr. Grant said, the international aid program will need about 200,000 tons of food and another 40,000 tons of agricultural supplies, including seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and pumps.

'March for Survival' Curtailed

BANGKOK, Feb. 4 (UPI) — Joan Baez and 160 other U.S. and European personalities decided today to curtail their "March for Cambodian Survival" because of increased military tension on the Thai-Cambodian border.

The decision was made after intelligence reports revealed that 20,000 Vietnamese troops were apparently preparing for an assault on border refugee camps.

Thai troops in the area were put on full alert during the week as the Vietnamese completed what Western diplomats called an "ominous" troop buildup across the border.

The celebrities will leave Bangkok tomorrow for the border drive to the checkpoint across from Poipet, Cambodia, on Wednesday with some 200 tons of food and medicine.

Mobutu Rejects Any Opposition Party in Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire, Feb. 4 (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko dispelled hopes today that his government was about to recognize an official opposition to his 15-year-old rule.

In a speech to a special session of the National Assembly, Mr. Mobutu reaffirmed that his Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution would remain Zaire's only lawful political force.

The 49-year-old president again denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Earlier, Zaire had announced it would boycott the Olympic Games in Moscow in protest. He also called on Iran to release the American hostages being held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Mr. Mobutu's statement rejecting any opposition conflicted with recent reports that he had been looking for ways to make Zaire more democratic.

Jean Tshombe, son of the late Katanga secessionist leader Moise Tshombe, told a Belgian newspaper last week in Brussels that he recently met with Mr. Mobutu and the latter appeared willing to welcome back exiled opponents.

Fuel Costs Blamed

Less Passenger Comfort Forecast by Air Industry

By Dennis Redmont

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP) — Conditions for air travelers are expected to worsen considerably during the 1980s, according to industry spokesmen.

"There will be less leg room, less elbow room, and less comfort in the 1980s," Umberto Nordio, president of the Alitalia told a seminar on air travel. "Improvements in ground structure will not be perceptible, we'll have longer waits at airports, and as long as we have increased costs, there will be simpler service."

Friday's meeting in Rome followed the decision on Jan. 24 by many of the world's airlines to seek increases of 8 to 12 percent on transatlantic passenger fares and 8 to 10 percent on transpacific fares.

The proposed raises would take effect April 1 and would need government approval. They would be accompanied by an increase of between 6 and 13 percent in cargo rates starting March 1.

The new set of fares was the third sought by most airlines in the last year to meet rising fuel prices. The 1979 increases raised the worldwide average fare level by more than 20 percent.

Cost Relationship

Kurt Hammarskjold, director general of the International Air Transport Association, the trade association of 103 airlines, reported that fuel costs, once 10 to 11 percent of total airline costs are about to pass labor as the highest component for air fares — each worth about one-third of the price of a ticket.

"This means we have passed the point of elasticity in demand," Mr. Nordio warned. "Increased oil prices will have restraining effect on travel."

In an effort to cut costs, many airlines such as Alitalia have slashed frills on their flights, eliminating food, drink and newspapers on their domestic flights, and squeezing more passengers into the planes.

Airlines are also trying to save fuel by better maintenance, trying to take off with fewer motors running, using simulators rather than real flights for pilot training and other economy measures.

And the airlines in the 1980s are likely to keep increasing the number of seats on a plane and slow down flights to save fuel.

But they are still hampered by government regulations, which often impede straight-line flights and create bureaucratic bottlenecks.

The straightening of air routes in Europe, for example, would save 10 percent more fuel just on the Brussels-Zurich line, Mr. Hammarskjold reported. In Italy, Alitalia must deal with 32 agencies spread through six government ministries just at Rome's airport.

No Relief Seen

Meanwhile, scientific research is not close to finding a substitute for kerosene fuel. Experiments with liquid hydrogen conducted by Lockheed and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration are not likely to produce usable industrial applications in the next 20 years.

Mr. Nordio predicted that air fares would continue to rise faster than inflation, and that "no matter what you do, prices will go up unless governments subsidize it."

"But the days of reckoning will come, because it is absurd to have taxpayers contribute to cheaper airline flights in a country where people do not have roofs to sleep under or food to eat," he added.

Both Mr. Nordio and Mr. Hammarskjold attacked U.S. deregulation policies, saying competition was getting destructive rather than constructive. Mr. Nordio claimed that Britain was seeking to become the air carrier of Europe by allowing Sir Freddie Laker to seek lower fares between European cities, while Mr. Hammarskjold wondered whether Eastern Airlines "has a lot of money in Fort Knox" by offering a $180 fare between London and Miami for three years.

U.S. Said to Study Halting Exports Of Banned Goods

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — The Carter administration is considering banning the export of some products that are forbidden or restricted within the United States, the Product Safety Letter reported today.

Ralph Nader and other consumer advocates have criticized companies that sell products in foreign markets after the U.S. government banned those products for health reasons. One example was the export of Tris, a fire-retardant used in children's sleepwear until it was banned in the United States on the ground that it could cause cancer.

A draft of the White House export policy would forbid export of products or substances that would affect the environment of other countries in addition the importing nation, the Product Safety Letter said.

The Washington-based weekly said that export of local hazards would be permitted, but only if the receiving country granted permission. The draft policy would require annual notice to receiving countries of a hazardous product or substance that is banned or under restricted distribution in the United States.

It said that U.S. health and safety agencies "have been at odds with the trade-oriented agencies — notably the Commerce Department — over basic isssues concerning the policy," and that the State Department "opposes many restrictions on exports."

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Urban Renewal

Experiment in Rome: Renovation for the Poor

By Jeanne Brody

ME (IHT) — *In many* European cities such as Paris, ing malls and fancy boutiques all but taken over. Formerly ng class neighborhoods like taurs have been turned into sive residential quarters, while shopping centers such as the n des Halles, have, if we are to e Mayor Jacques Chirac, ght life to the heart of Paris." ssandra Montenero, architect horough counsellor in charge an planning for the historic of Rome, would hardly

According to Montenero, a ade up entirely of offices and ques and catering to one class eople is a contradiction in

s attitude is at the heart of an renewal policy designed to he growth of service industries e city center and return the o its original working class in- ants.

Wall Painting

1974 an artists' collective call- self "Asino che vola" (the Fly-Donkey) began painting on led-up workshops and stores or di Nona, an old working neighborhood along the e River, the names of the and portraits of the craftsmen had once worked there. The was to dramatize the neglect which the quarter had fallen.

t only did the young artists up the inhabitants of Tor di to the destruction of their borhood, but they struck a ive chord in the newly elected city government.

1976, the borough counsellor's chose Tor di Nona along with other neighborhoods to serve d cases for a new urban renew- ort, which is being financed by ity and state. The goal is to re- te the neighborhoods without ng away the residents, restoring buildings *at a reasonable cost* only modest rent increases, encouraging the artisans and smen who formerly lived there urn.

r di Nona was a lively working neighborhood 20 years ago. streets were lined with crafts- blacksmiths, furniture restor- carpenters, upholsterers, rug rs. Old Renaissance buildings l side by side, linked together arrow cobblestone streets and of laundry strung like vines een buildings. People would l on street corners for hours ng, or in summer bring out ta- and eat on the sidewalks.

day, Via dei Coronari, one of area's main streets, has been n over by antique dealers, while Via di Tor di Nona only five of former 20 artisans remain. The dings need painting; stairways are old and delapidated, families of 8, 10 and 15 crowd into tiny two-room apartments with no hot water or central heating.

Most of the residents of Tor di Nona, such as seamstress Anna Di Chio or 50-year-old Narsete Patrei, were born there. A good percentage are elderly — pensioners, like Patrei, a retired cook who lives with his married children. Of the few artisans who remain, most live a few doors away from their workshops. The population declined from 384,000 in 1951 to less than 160,000 in 1979. Robberies and delinquency increased.

When the city decided to implement its new urban renewal plan, real estate speculators had already bought up a good part of Via dei Coronari, forcing the artisans and craftsmen out with high rents, and were eyeing the rest of the area. It appeared that Tor di Nona it would be turned into a chic residential quarter with exposed-beam studios and expensive boutiques.

With the Tor di Nona project, this has changed. Private speculation has been temporarily halted and several illegal work sites shut down.

Renovation in Stages

This spring, the inhabitants of numbers 41-47 Via di Tor di Nona will move into a newly restored apartment building next to them. Then their building in turn will be restored. Tor di Nona's three main complexes are to be renovated, starting with an 18th century building empty since it was condemned 20 years ago. The building will have 46 apartments with a total of 174 rooms. On the ground floor there will be a medical center, a recreation room for young people, an old people's center and 10 shops for local craftsmen.

The decision to favor inexpensive renovations over luxury restorations was a political choice, Montenero explains, "linked to the problem of conserving the inhabitants of these old neighborhoods."

The residents of Tor di Nona, meanwhile, previously passive victims of progress, have become actors in the drama. A neighborhood committee, comprised of residents and members of the Italian Communist Party has been created to follow the progress of the urban renewal project and explain it step by step to residents. The engineers in charge of the work site have discussed their blueprints with the committee members and open meetings are held weekly.

Anna Di Chio and her husband, Michele, both artisans and residents of Tor di Nona, have attended these meetings. Anna Di Chio, a dark-eyed, heavy set woman in her 30s sits hunched over the sewing machine in her shop. The curtains she is sewing overlap onto a table piled high with material.

If the city keeps its promise, however, neither the Di Chios nor the quarter's other residents will have to make do much longer. Anna and Michele will be offered a place in the new building reserved for artisans. Later, perhaps during the second stage of restorations, they *may be assigned a new apartment.*

Nevertheless, they are wary. The project has been going on for three years. They have heard rumors that people from a neighboring community may be given apartments or workshops in the building before the Tor di Nona residents. Moreover, Michelé Di Chio is worried *about the kind of artisans who will* be moving in: "I'm talking about artisans who produce, who pay their taxes. If they just mean hippies who spread out a blanket with one or two leather pouches, I'm not interested."

Many hopes rest on the success or failure of the Tor di Nona project. For city officials like Allessandra Montenero the credibility of the Communist Party as a party of reform depends on the results of Tor di Nona.

The project has not been without obstacles. "Just because we're a left-ist administration doesn't mean we don't have partisans of the previous administration within the government," she explains.

The financial viability of the plan has been questioned. With the low rents charged by the city and the cost of upkeep, it is not certain the project is solvent. Already the restoration costs — the initial four projects have a price tag of 6 billion lira (about $7.5 million) — almost equals that of building anew. Four additional projects are being planned for another 3 billion lira.

Secondly, there are long lists of residents living in equally delapidated buildings in other neighborhoods who want to get in the new building at Tor di Nona.

If the project does succeed, it will be a precedent for other European cities. Although this is not the first such project, it is the first to be tried on such a large scale in a major European capital.

In the meantime, the residents watch the work in progress, fretful, like Patrei who insists "I can't live anywhere else; I don't like any other neighborhood!" Or like the Di Chios, who say with a mixture of curiosity and scepticism "We're a bit dubious, but we hope things will turn out as promised!"

Jeanne Brody

Anna Di Chio: Hopeful, wary.

Eating Out in Holland

The Ginger Man and His Brothers

By Naomi Barry

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — From a family of nine brothers and one sister, eight of the Fagel brothers have studded Holland with nine restaurants (Francois has two in Utrecht, the Moustache and the Coninck van Portugaal.) Each brother is an individual owner. The association is strictly fraternal but the brothers stay in close touch via the telephone, which hums from midnight until 3 a.m. as they discuss business and exchange recipes.

Paul in Duinrstede, Gerard in Boschenduin, and Antoine in Ouderkerk each have a star in the Guide Michelin. Paul and Antoine trained in France in the 3-star kitchens of the Baumaniere in Les Baux-de-Provence.

The two Fagels who escaped the range are Dick, number three, who is prior of a Trappist monastery and Margrette, number ten and the only daughter who is a photographer.

Adversity begat the Dutch restaurant dynasty in Rotterdam in 1938. Father Anton was fired from his job because of economic crisis. A friend who worked on the Holland-America Line encouraged him to try his luck with a formula that was making a fortune in the United States.

The two men pioneered the first self-service restaurant in Holland. They called it Martin's Cafeteria after Anton's second son. The instant success was wiped out by the 1940 bombing of Rotterdam.

With a brood that now numbered six sons ranging from a few months to 10 years, Anton moved to Appeldoorn where he had bought a hotel. After two years of building it up, he sold to acquire another, a parlaying process he continued to his death in 1965. The young Fagels were pressed into after-school service as soon as they could run plates in the dining room and carry luggage upstairs.

By the time he was 16, Antoine, number six, was so fed up with the hotel and restaurant business, he ran away to Amsterdam, enrolled in ballet school for four years, later becoming a member of the national ballet troupe. An accident at the age of 25 dropped the curtain on his career as a dancer.

Meanwhile, his ailing father begged him to take over a cafe he had just purchased in the Amsterdam suburb of Ouderkerk. Antoine returned to what seemed the ordained family path.

"Father was a Francophile," said the slim and supple Antoine, "and we all had a leaning for French wines and French cuisine. When I started it was easy because then all you needed for a 'French' cuisine in Holland were snails, onion soup, pepper steak and frogs legs."

From this springboard he developed a personal style with a touch of light fantasy that is a blend of contemporary French and the old spice trade with the Dutch East Indies.

He is crazy about ginger, for example, and it turns up in unexpected places. A salad used as an opener might be greens with a center piece of calf's liver seized on both sides in butter and then cut on the oblique into thin slices and moistened with ginger-flavored vinegar. A popular house dessert is a slim slab of a rich chocolate cake with a blob of mousse on the side. The mousse is simply whipped cream mixed with beaten egg white, flavored with a little syrup of preserved ginger and a bit of finely diced ginger.

Klein Paardenburg, Amstelzijde 59, Ouderkerk aan de Amstel. Tel: (02963) 13 35. Closed Sun. and Mon.

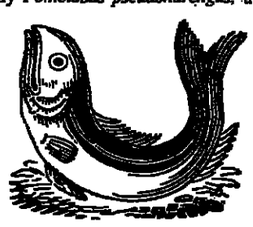
Waverley Root

Alewives, etc.: Sorting Out the Shad

PARIS — One of the cherished memories of my boyhood is of the day each spring when my father would wake me up before dawn "to see the herring run."

It was 6 a.m., if I remember correctly, when water from behind the dam, which fish bent on spawning had to pass, was diverted into the fish ladder, a stairway of wooden boxes one above the other. The ladder had openings alternately to the right and left to let the water pass, leaving a comparatively quiet pool in a corner of each box where fish, exhausted by the effort, could pause to rest before resuming their upward struggle. When we arrived, the ladder would be dry, and the waiting fish crowded so tightly together at its bottom that their backs protruded from the water. Then the sluices were opened, the flood rushed down, and the desperate climb began.

Though they looked like herring, I know today that these fish were actually *Pomolobus pseudoharengus*, a name which specifically denies herringhood. The first white men to reach the region knew they were not herring, too. A member of the Plymouth Colony wrote in his diary: "In April there is a fish much like a herring that comes up into the small brooks to spawn, and when the water is not knee deep they will presse up through your hands, yea, throw you beat at them with cudgels, and in such abundance as is incredible."



They were alewives (different from the fish given the same name in the Great Lakes), which sounds like a good old-fashioned English name; but it is a distortion of the American Indian name for this fish, *aloofe*. In Chesapeake Bay this fish is often called the bigeye, and we are also told that it is a shad, for it is said to be the same fish known elsewhere as the Ohio shad. This seems to be a near miss, the Ohio shad is usually held to be *Pomolobus chrysochloris*, despite its name it is not a true shad either. The vigor of animals, which fight their way up fish ladders, is most unshadlike. The true shad, of which there are plenty in America, is a fish easily discouraged, which usually does not attempt to pass man-made barriers such as weirs and balks also when it meets pollution. Thoreau noted this and hoped for the day when "Nature will have leveled the Billerica dam and the Lowell factories, and the Grassground River runs clear again" to save the shad.

False Shad

There are other false shad besides *Pomolobus pseudoharengus* and *Pomolobus chrysochloris*: the gizzard shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum*, or the fish known variously as the green-tailed shad, the yellow-tailed shad or the hardhead shad, which is the menhaden, probably called a shad because it is, like that fish, entirely too well endowed with bones. It works the other way around too; the fish called the blueback or the glut herring in Chesapeake Bay, the latter because it brings such low prices, is a real shad, *Alosa aestivalis*. Oddly enough, the one called scientifically and popularly a false shad, *Alosa fallax*, is a real one, the species known in England as the twaite shad.

Though there are real shad in both Europe and America, it seems to be admitted that American shad are superior; this is implicit even in the scientific name of one species, *Alosa sapidissima*, which is the Eastern or white shad, the one you find in the markets. It is the largest of the shads, and for that matter the largest fish of the entire herring family: the female, which is larger (and many think tastier) may run up to 12 pounds. The Eastern shad was successfully implanted in the West, on the third attempt, first in the Sacramento River in 1871, and is one of the most common fish of the Pacific Coast area today. American Westerners, however, do not much care for it. When they catch shad they remove the roe (a great delicacy) and can or freeze it for the East, using the fish itself for cat food. The Easterners would not do this, except perhaps for *Alosa mediocris*, the hickory shad, whose scientific name admits its inferior quality.

Good When Spawning

Even in the Eastern U.S., shad is not eaten as commonly as it used to be. The importance it once had is implicit in the fact that many objects were given names that referred to it. The shadbush and shadberry were so named because they blossom at the time when the shad are running. The shad fly and the shad frog also become active at this time. The shad is strictly a seasonal fish, good only when it mounts the streams in *preparation for spawning; taken in the sea, it is salty,* dry and scrawny; but as it feeds heavily before breeding it becomes fat and succulent, remaining at its best until it spawns. After that effort it becomes, like most such fish, exhausted, thin, and tasteless.

The Dutch of New Amsterdam called it the elft, the eleven fish, because, several books tell us, they started to fish it in the Hudson on March 11, which they had decided was the day when it began to run. I doubt this; the Hudson at that date would hardly be warm enough for a fish that releases its eggs only at night, and when the water is warm. March is probably an error for May. Indeed, the same books that give us this early date describe the spawning season as ending in June, which would make it too long if it started in the first half of March. May is the spawning season in Holland, where the shad is called the *meivis*, and in Germany, where it is the *Maifisch*. On the U.S. side of the Atlantic, well south of the Hudson, in Chesapeake Bay, shad do not appear until late March or early April.

Shad were once plentiful in the Hudson, where they swam up the river as far as Albany. They are still caught in some unpolluted sections of this river, about 100,000 pounds of them a year, but this is a tremendous comedown from the nearly 4.5 million pounds taken there in 1869. Some persons now hesitate to buy Hudson shad at all, for they occasionally have a peculiar *taste from having ventured into impure waters.*

It was the Indians who introduced the Pilgrims to shad and, if they were found to be too bony, advised burying a few of them in a circle around each hill of corn to serve as fertilizer. It is less certain that the Indians, though they planked salmon, did the same with shad. The Philadelphia Fish House eating club claims to have invented planked shad. They were subsequently planked for shad bakes, once the Hudson valley equivalent of the New England clambake, though originally they were cooked without benefit of planks.

By the Barrelful

A corresponding celebration on the Potomac sent boatloads of congressmen, officials, and ordinary citizens down that river to eat freshly netted shad. George Washington liked baked shad, and when they began to run in the James River, Jefferson had them scooped up by the barrelful and emptied into a pond at Monticello so he could eat shad all year round.

In the 1880s, shad were still so common that H.L. Mencken recorded the indignation of his mother when her fishmonger wanted to charge her for shad roe, which had previously been given her free along with the fish; that is no longer the practice today, for shad roe has become a luxury. In trade parlance even now when you are sold a hen shad it should mean a female complete with her roe. A cut shad means a female without the roe. The male is a buck shad, and nobody cares whether it has its milt or not.

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Cars are a source of noise. In urban and residential areas or in city streets, they can have a real nuisance value. Yet setting a good example needn't be difficult: it just means investing in a car with a superlative engine. You can then drive perfectly normally without creating a disturbance, and you can even have the added bonus of fuel economy.

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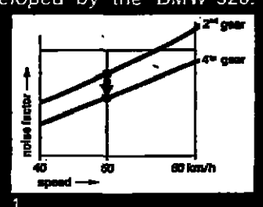

1

Low-rev driving without lurching

The torque curve (fig. 2) shows just why BMW engines are ideal for low-rev – and therefore low-noise, low consumption – driving. At only 1900 rpm the BMW 520 engine develops 85% of its maximum torque or driving power. So it can be driven comfortably, easily and safely at low speeds in high gears without making the car lurch or the engine stutter.

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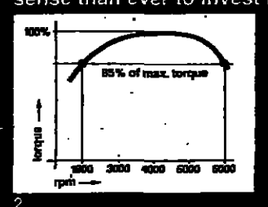
Car connoisseurs have always appreciated that an intelligently driven BMW is extremely low on fuel. Fig. 3 shows just how low...

In stop-go city driving for instance, you use half the amount of fuel in 4th gear as you would in 2nd. Add it all up and BMW advanced technology means fuel economy, reduced engine wear, increased reliability, as well as low noise levels.



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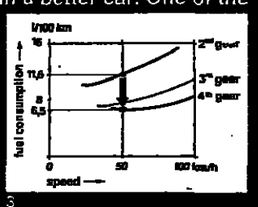

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, February 5, 1980

Applying the Sting

Congressional corruption no longer comes as a shock. And that in itself is shocking for a nation that takes pride in governmental integrity. Favors for cash, fraud of various kinds and misuse of funds are not commonplace, but they are no longer rare. Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga. has been "denounced" by the Senate for misuse of funds. Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., has been "censured" by the House for financial misconduct, Daniel Flood, D-Pa., who stands charged with bribery and conspiracy, has resigned from the House and despite the relative inaction of Congress (three reprimands), the Koreagate investigation revealed a pattern of corruption.

Now comes the sting. The FBI, apparently acting on information supplied by an informer already convicted of fraud, set out to entrap members of Congress identified as vulnerable to cash bribes. After two years, fearing that the operation's cover was about to be blown, the government went public and we learn that at least one senator and five representatives have been captured on videotape under incriminating circumstances. The results of the investigation are expected to go before a Federal grand jury, which will be asked to consider bringing criminal charges against some of them.

For the moment there are many more questions than there are answers. For example, who is this convicted criminal who pointed the finger? Was this a plea-bargaining gambit to obtain a lighter sentence? What evidence was given to the FBI to convince the bureau that it should make this group of congressmen targets? How damaging is the evidence on the videotapes? The attorney general of New Jersey, when consulted on the case of Sen. Harrison Williams, D-N.J., found it inadequate for successful prosecution. Are there other tapes still to be disclosed? As the investigation proceeds, each new revelation is likely to raise a handful of questions. They should be answered in the appropriate forums, avoiding both prejudice and prejudgment. If the grand jury recommends criminal action, so be it. Members of Congress are entitled to neither more nor less protection under the law than other citizens.

There must, of course, be an investigation of the congressmen by their peers, as well. On the past record, the members of both Houses seem to find this their most onerous chore. But it is a task of critical importance. The FBI has shifted its focus from violent crime and bank robbery to white-collar crime and political corruption. But was it necessary that the first major operation to come to light be aimed at members of Congress? If the members had treated corruption of their own more seriously in the past, they might well have avoided the present embarrassment.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

'From Now On You Will Call Them COMRADE Gooks!'

Sharing Turkey's Risk

Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel has imposed economic measures which, if unsuccessful, could devastate his political career. If they backfire, they could also devastate Turkey. But if Mr. Demirel attains his ambitious goals, the crippled nation could return to its prosperity of only a few years ago.

Basically, Mr. Demirel hopes to convert a state-controlled economy into a free market system, with foreign investment and fresh export earnings. He will need considerable support at home. He also must have the backing of his allies not only for credits but also to demonstrate international confidence in Turkey to his dubious countrymen.

At this stage, aid to Turkey is a gamble. As described in this newspaper in a special report on Feb. 2 and 4, the situation is grim. The foreign debt is already over $14 billion, and, after paying for oil imports, there is little foreign exchange for anything else. The political situation is acrimonious, and the social problems are staggering. But not aiding Turkey, at this stage, is a far greater gamble.

A simple glance at the map shows how strategically important Turkey is in today's world. But the nation's significance to the West goes beyond the threadbare buzz phrase: southeastern flank of NATO. The strip of roadway arching over the Bosphorus at Istanbul is a literal bridge between Europe and Asia. A secular state which is 99 per cent Moslem is an important friend in court for the West as Islam emerges as a power bloc. The agricultural potential of Turkey is vast. Its large work force is able; there are resourceful industrialists and businessmen.

Much of Turkey's importance lies in the uncertainty of what havoc might occur if it were to fly apart. There are eight million restive Kurds, cultivated by Marxist ideologues. Other ethnic lines cross the border with Iran and the Soviet Union. The political spectrum includes anti-Western Moslem zealots and extremists of all stripes.

For the West, there is value in Turkey's carefully conceived foreign policy of arming against a Soviet threat, and also allowing allies to keep watch on Turkish soil, while preserving friendly relations with its powerful neighbor. This can be maintained only if Turkey is strong enough to stand on its own.

Mr. Demirel is taking a risk that must be taken. It is the moment for Western allies to share the risk with him.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Accepting Iran's Revolution

Iran's president-elect, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, in his television appearance on Sunday, managed to dash the rosier expectations that he represented a new less-fanatic center of authority in Tehran with which the United States might be easily able to negotiate a speedy release of the hostages. True, in manner he was much less abrasive and infuriating than the other Iranian principals, but considering Mr. Ghotbzadeh and the ayatollah, almost anybody would be. He evinced some sympathy for the hostages' health. Nor is there reason to doubt him when he says that, if he had controlled the matter from the start, the hostage affair would not have arisen.

But Mr. Bani-Sadr is not in charge in the sense of being on his own in this. And — a point that shouldn't be missed — he himself, for all his ease of manner and tone of sweet reasonableness, nonetheless does acquiesce in the ugly act of terrorism that is at the heart of the crisis: the unlawful and intolerable seizure of a country's diplomatic mission by the armed nationals of the host country. And like all the other Iranian authorities, Mr. Bani-Sadr — admittedly perhaps because he has no choice — now insists that the captives can only be negotiated out. Thus, even while easing back from a direct insistence that the Carter adminstration deposit the ex-shah back in Iran, he continues to demand that the United States mortify itself by confessing past wrongdoing and by making specific acts of atonement for the shah. He wants to see in the United States a reaction mirroring the emotional transformation the revolution has produced in Iran.

This will not occur. Nations, great or small, simply do not participate willingly in their own humiliation — least of all under this sort of duress. Policy can be changed, but history cannot be repudiated or rewritten or disavowed. The point is that to fear the kind of interventionism Mr. Bani-Sadr professes to find most hateful, some sort of insistence on recreating if not in fact actually restoring the central U.S. role and even the fallen shah in Iran, is simply a preposterous anxiety.

Mr. Bani-Sadr says he finds continuing traces of precisely such interventionism. But he is utterly wrong to see the steps Mr. Carter has taken strictly out of concern for the hostages as anything of the sort. Cannot he and other intelligent Iranians understand that they are asking the administration to acknowledge a change that the whole course of U.S. policy since the ayatollah settled in has demonstrated? Do they not see that when Mr. Carter says he accepts the Iranian revolution he is confirming the essential new fact of the U.S. attitude toward Iran?

Americans have accepted the revolution. What they do not accept is the captivity of the hostages. Mr. Bani-Sadr knows as well as Mr. Carter, Kurt Waldheim and various others that there are all kinds of diplomatic formulas available to end the hostage crisis. The United States has long since decided to leave open a way for the Iranians to get out of this mess. It is simply a question of Iranian will — of the will of Mr. Bani-Sadr, the ayatollah, the captors. U.S. attitude toward the hostages is not, as Mr. Bani-Sadr suggests, merely a function of U.S. press coverage. It is a function of genuine national concern. A deal can be struck the instant Iran indicates it wishes to bring one errant act, the kidnapping, to an end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 5, 1905

WASHINGTON — The sailing of a squadron of U.S. warships, under the command of Rear Adm. Stirling, from Cavite for the southern waters of the Philippine archipelago is to be simply a precautionary measure to preserve the neutrality of the United States and to prevent the warships of Russia and Japan from using those waters for engaging in hostilities. Reports have come to the Navy Department to the effect that the Japanese might use a few islands between the Sulu archipelago and Borneo, the ownership of which was in dispute between the United States and Britain, as a temporary base, but thus far there has been no overt act, and the report was discredited.

Fifty Years Ago

February 5, 1930

ROME — When excavations at Herculaneum were resumed three years ago, Mussolini said that Fascism would make the glories of imperial Rome rise from the soil. Some people felt that this would be a more difficult task than any the Fascist government had faced in the political sphere. So many ruins were waiting for the excavator's pickax that the difficulty lay in finding the money for the huge undertaking. But today this seems to have been overcome. Besides a large government subsidy — larger than any provided by any other government in the world for a similar purpose, a number of patriotic, scientific and historic associations have been contributing to funds for excavations.

The Pack Runs Again

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — An amazing by-product of Iran and Afghanistan has been the creeping deification of Jimmy Carter. Portions of the U.S. press, both print and television, are treating him with a hushed reverence. The new attitude is the more striking when compared with the hard time the press is giving Carter's competitor for the Democratic nomination, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.

The other week Hugh Sidey of Time magazine began his column on the presidency with a tribute to Carter's physical condition. As a result of running, Sidey wrote, the president "now has the body and face of a far younger man. He is coiled physical vitality behind the desk in the Oval Office or sitting in an overstuffed chair in the family quarters." All this was a lead-in to a picture of the Leader of the Free World:

"Carter is a small man. He weighs 151 lbs., stands 5-ft 9-½ in. Plain, muted suits and ties enhance his slenderness. Yet when he talks these days he seems bigger. His principal concern is world peace. His thoughts must embrace the entire globe . . . "

Revival

What we are seeing is a revival of presidentialism. Not even Vietnam and Watergate could altogether kill the romance of the presidency. In dangerous times, Americans like to look to the White House and see there a figure larger than life. When the Russians are threatening, it somehow becomes unpatriotic to treat the president as less than commanding in his wisdom or his resolution.

The new respect for Carter has its satisfaction. In his lean years, I thought the Washington critics were far too shrill with a man who was doing a decent, sensible job on intractable problems. To listen to the Republicans, for example, you would think he had dismantled the armed forces over the last three years when in fact he spent more on defense each year in real terms — after years of decline under Republicans. And he has had the strength to be restrained.

But it is preposterous to pretend that he has found solutions for the hard problems. Inflation is running at over 13 percent a year. A Carter energy program is coming together, but it does little if anything to deal with the immediate, urgent need: to reduce dependence on imported oil.

In foreign policy even those friendly to this administration have conceded gaffes. The affair of the Soviet brigade in Cuba was mishandled, and the consequences may have been more serious than appeared at the time. The differences between Secretary of State Vance and security adviser Brzezinski have made it hard at times to know with lasting certainty what U.S. policy was. And just now we have had the odd business of an ad hoc envoy, Clark Clifford, announcing a more warlike posture than the president or his principal advisers want to take.

Even stranger than pretending Carter's record has been spotless would be exempting him from challenge on that record. Yet that is a practical effect of his refusal to debate his political opponents or make himself available in the campaign for questioning by the voters or the press.

After the Nixon precedent of 1972, which left political reporters embarrassed in retrospect over their failure to point out the dangers of an incumbent's campaign-in-a-cocoon, one would expect loud noises of protest this time as Carter telephones to Iowa and Maine and New Hampshire but stays in the Rose Garden. With some honorable exceptions, there have been no such noises.

By contrast, the press has been zealous in its search for flaws in the Kennedy campaign. There have indeed been flaws, and the candidate has been responsible for most of his own troubles. But some reporters have seemed to be trying to show how hard-boiled they can be by scorning everything to do with the senator.

The television critic of The Washington Post, Tom Shales, did a devastating analysis of the networks' performance. They have been "playing get Teddy," Shales rightly said. "We turn on the nightly news to find out how badly Teddy is doing today."

One nasty example was the treatment of Kennedy's Georgetown University speech — the most serious and substantive speech by any candidate so far — on the CBS Evening News. The CBS reporter made a point of the fact that Kennedy used a TelePrompTer, and one was actually shown. Is CBS going to note every politician who uses a TelePrompTer from now on? How about broadcasters who use them?

As to the print press, the grossest examples of distortion have been supplied by the New York Post, Rupert Murdoch's mangy sheet. When Kennedy first expressed his doubts that the shah of Iran was a lovable chap, the Post said in a baseless banner that Teddy was "the toast of Tehran." Then the Post printed an "exclusive" about a "European countess" who said she had been to "secret parties" with Kennedy.

Kennedy has not complained. But the press might think about its own standards, though not of course Murdoch or his newspaper. The Columbia Journalism Review says in its current issue: "The New York Post is no longer merely a journalistic problem. It is a social problem — a force for evil."

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A Boon for the KGB

By Harrison E. Salisbury

HANOVER, N.H. — Yuri V. Andropov, the head of the KGB, is feeling a lot better these days. President Carter, believe it or not, has done him an excellent turn.

What pleases Andropov and his worried chiefs of the Soviet secret police is Mr. Carter's proposed boycott of the 1980 Olympics. While Leonid I. Brezhnev and some associates have considered the Olympics a great feather in the Soviet cap, Mr. Carter's boycott may have saved Andropov's neck. It may even — temporarily — have saved the Soviet system.

Many of those whose lessons in Sovietology began somewhat earlier than the perceptions that dawned in Mr. Carter's mind as a result of the invasion of Afghanistan have awaited the Games in Moscow with keen interest. It seemed to them that the whole Soviet economic system might simply collapse under the weight of hundreds of thousands of visitors and thousands of foreign athletes. More important, it seemed possible that this foreign horde, unmatched since Genghis Khan, might simply tumble the Soviet system into oblivion.

Perhaps these perceptions were a bit exaggerated. But not much. Russians whom I know have been divided into two classes: those who planned to head for the hills to avoid a total breakdown of vital services and transport in Moscow, and a second and larger class that planned to descend on the capital to mingle with the congregation of Westerners laden with forbidden capitalist fruits.

While many Russians would be frankly lured by the material goods that the visitors would bring in (sport shirts, decent shoes, jogging outfits, French perfume, even, perhaps, cocaine) not a few look forward to sampling more precious Western wares: literature, ideas, philosophy, a chance to talk with a foreigner beyond the scrutiny of Andropov's minions.

To cope with these problems, Andropov has been working for three years on schemes to minimize the mingling of foreigners and natives. Schools and colleges have been ordered to finish semesters before the Olympic influx; parents have been urged to get their young people off to camp or summer jobs early; complex systems for rotating visitors into and out of Moscow have been devised; elaborate plans have been drafted to throw a protective screen of plainclothesmen between the visitors and the people of the "host" country. But no Russian has believed for one minute that these plans would work — certainly no young Russian. They have been limbering up their English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese. They have made plans with friends to be put up illegally in rooms and apartments in Moscow.

Many adult Russians have been looking toward Olympic time as a moment for unprecedented contact with, and association with, foreigners. They know only too well the ability of Andropov's men; they also know that no police force, not even the Russian, can cope with such hordes of humanity. Andropov has known this, too. Because the Olympics are not the KGB's first experience in handling a mass influx of foreigners. In 1957, the Russians with notable naivete sponsored a world youth congress in Moscow. Tens of thousands of young people, most of them supposedly ideologically screened, gathered. The mixing of these youths with Soviet young people had explosive results. Before the congress, the party and police had managed to hold the line against such intolerable symptoms of "bourgeois Western culture" as rock and roll and blue jeans. After it, Soviet youth was never the same. In the end, the authorities simply gave up. Rock and roll and its stepchildren dominate Soviet youth culture. So do jeans. What dynamite items the Olympics would introduce into Soviet culture probably never will be known if, as President Carter wishes, the boycott succeeds.

Already Andropov's fears for Soviet security (and his own) have been materially eased. Whatever happens, there will be no hundreds of thousands of foreign visitors tramping Moscow streets. Nor is that all. As the exile of Andrei D. Sakharov has shown, Andropov's hands have been freed to embark on all kinds of repressive measures designed to enhance the "purity" of Soviet society. The ability of Soviet men of reason (and they do exist) to stay the hand of the hardhats, the yearners for the ghost of Stalin just waiting in the wings, have been remarkably strengthened.

There is, we should understand, a flip side to the U.S. policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. There is a hawk faction in the Soviet Union just as in the United States. Each tough Carter move will evoke a tough one within the Soviet Union. The Soviet military chiefs, elements in the party bureaucracy who have been smacking their lips lately over "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and new anti-Semitic delights, the bullyboys of the party, Andropov and his police associates are feeling a lot better these days. Things have flipped their way and they will make the most of it.

Harrison E. Salisbury, retired associate editor of The New York Times, is author of "Black Night, White Snow," a revisionist examination of the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Boycott of Games

Boycotting the Olympic Summer Games in Moscow would, it seems to me, put us on the level of the Russians boycotting games attended by Chile or South Africa. Besides, we would lose the opportunity of showing our colors and of meeting Russians, who are very much hoping we will come; as the Germans did in 1936, they see the games as a breath of air. If we stayed away, the Soviet citizens would be deprived, not their leaders who might be glad to see a competitor eliminated so easily. Hitler's propaganda victory should not be overrated; he was quite annoyed by Jesse Owens' victories.

Not a single Soviet soldier will leave Afghanistan if we quit the Games, inasmuch as the diplomatic blunder has been committed of forcing them to lose face; by announcing a deadline, we have made sure they won't observe it.

As responsible people, we should honor our commitments, all the more to have the chance of telling, tactfully, any Russian who might be willing to listen to how we feel about their Afghanistan venture.

FRITZ G. RENKEN.
Sogel, West Germany.

Re The New York Times editorial "Where It Hurts" (IHT, Jan. 18):

The Olympics are games for athletes, not tricks of politics and politicians. If the Americans do really wish to boycott the games, let them not send thousands of needless supporters and cheerleaders to Moscow. They may just watch their brilliant athletes on TV.

The Olympics Games are not an international event but a cosmopolitan activity, where the best athletes of our planet meet. They won't care about the actual political frontiers of an ideologically divided world. Afghan athletes will also be represented in the games.

ARMEN ARSLANIAN.
London.

Regarding the editorial by The Washington Post, "Olympics Can Be Moved" (IHT, Jan 23), I say: Right On!

ROBERT J. DONNAY.
Brussels.

Letter From London

On New Approaches To Achieve Detente

By Wayland Young

LONDON — There is some lamentation here at the lack of a common Western line about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. By this the British government means the unwillingness of France and West Germany fully to endorse President Carter's stinging words and deeds. In France and West Germany, no doubt, they lament British willingness to endorse them, and in the United States they lament everybody's unwillingness to get together under the U.S. banner.

The disorder about what to say and do is not surprising since, though there is good agreement on what has happened, there is not much agreement about why it happened, or even discussion.

For What?

To begin with, nobody has yet speculated publicly about how far Soviet action was precipitated by its military perceptions. The Soviet government risked so much: not only Western grain, goodwill, and technology, but the passivity of their own Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadjik and Uzbek populations, and the friendship of the Third World. For what? And why now? They have produced no evidence of the U.S. and Chinese trained formations they claim have been sweeping into the country; they have produced only half a million refugees sweeping out of it. Why did they commit this atrocious action, and why did they permit Babrak Karmal to say: "From the viewpoint of principle, our Pushtun and Baluchi brothers [in Pakistan] should not be deprived of their right to their destiny," thereby expressly confirming the secular Western fear of an independent Pushtunistan and Baluchistan under Soviet domination, giving the imperialist Soviet Union at last the long-coveted warm water port?

Anger and fear must be part of the answer. For 15 years Western Europe lived unprotestingly under the menace of 700 medium-range ballistic missiles which could hit them but not the United States. When at last we woke up, in 1977, our reaction was not to request the Soviet Union to remove them, but (in 1979) to announce that NATO would counter them with the Pershing-2s and Cruise missiles. Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin went from Washington to Moscow two days before this expected decision; he was no doubt required to be at Politburo meetings which assessed this decision. Two weeks later the poised divisions marched and the Karmal record began to spin.

The Soviet Union cannot force a backtrack on those NATO short-range strategic missiles in Europe; the United States forced a backtrack on the Soviet short-range strategic missiles in Cuba 18 years ago. Did they see the "correlation of forces" (their favorite phrase) tilted once more against them, by the bypassing of the SALT limits? Do they think: "Our recently won superiority, which we have believed reversible, will be gone in three years, while we still have it, it is our duty to history to use it?"

If so, it's a bad look-out.

The Western disarray is said due in part to our failure to force how the Soviet Union would see our action. But there is another problem beyond that: How far are they capable of seeing the world as we, even by a sincere effort of the imagination? There is no reason to doubt that the Russians not only say what they do about the "inevitability" of world communism, and the "irreversible" collapse of capitalism, they mean it. What if the Soviet retreat after Vietnam meant to them that they no longer had to push history forward, and if the reunification of U.S. attitudes in the last year or so meant, though it is hard to believe, that the "correlation of forces" might once more change for the worse, and they should start pushing again? The Soviet propaganda machine links the NATO deployments with the invasion, and when that machine speaks of Soviet fears, it does not always lie.

Time to Think

We cannot resume the East-West dialogue for a few months, so we should use the time to think of new approaches. First, arms control. The age of secret bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, from 1962 till now, has yielded almost nothing. The Partial Test Ban was a good clean-air act but did not stop testing. The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has not been signed by any of those likely to proliferate. The Space Treaty has not prevented the recent vertiginously swift steps towards militarization. The Seabed Treaty banned something nobody wanted to do then and nobody wants to do now. SALT did not address the weapons systems in terms of which the arms race is now being run. More useful, multilateral forums for negotiation are already there. China and France have at last joined the Geneva Disarmament Committee, where France indeed is advancing some very fruitful ideas mostly left coolly aside by the United States and Britain. Disarmament has been the most constructive and intelligent strand in an otherwise spiky French foreign policy for many years now.

25 Years Ago

Twenty-five years ago, when bomb-makers in West and East mesmerized their political masters did not understand the eschatological nature of the weapon they had given them, they took the law into their own hands and met discreetly together. This was the Pugwash movement. Good results ensued, and the 1960s began with the world's leaders soberly informed. It is now time for an intellectual Pugwash. Soviet Marxist-Leninists do not understand that our ideas are complete and permanently incompatible with their neo-orthodox certainties, and that we hold them as firmly as they hold theirs. Western pragmatists do not understand the ingrained and inescapable reality of the Marxist-Leninist faith. Though there is little hope the two sorts of mind will ever come to resemble one another, there is some hope they might come to recognize each other's reality, permanence, and consciously learn to coexist. They don't coexist at the moment: We in the West don't believe they can really believe all the nonsense. They on their side believe our sloppy libertarianism will soon collapse from its own corruption.

If meetings at the level of conceptual epistemology could be arranged, we should have to persevere till we got beyond the familiar ritual we usually meet when we try to have general political conversation. They may be admirable mediators on a practical level, but the Soviet Union and the West are where they are precisely because we have been content with goodwill and friendly jokes instead of a rigorous analytical dialogue. It might take years to arrange this; is anyone trying?

Wayland Young is a British writer and as Lord Kennet is a Labor member of the House of Lords. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

EC Raises Ante for Decca

From Agency Dispatches

DON, Feb. 4 — General Co. raised the ante today in Electronics' plan to acquire Decca Ltd., the electronics with major defence contracts. may have looked like a sure week ago — acceptance by shareholders of Racal's bid £66.5 million — now looks like a bidding war, with the players keeping their eyes on bigger and bigger stakes. Decca's founder and chairman Sir Edward Lewis clinched the Racal deal only two weeks ago — a matter of days before his death. The deal has been recommended unanimously by Decca's board.

GEC has offered Decca shareholders about £82.5 million in cash for their stake. Terms were £5 for every ordinary share of Decca and £4 for every Decca "A" ordinary share. GEC said it intends to make alternative offers for the ordinary and ordinary "A" shares in the form of convertible loan stock.

Racal, a fast-growing microelectronics and communications company, already holds 22 percent of Decca's voting shares.

GEC, unrelated to the U.S. company with the same name, is far more likely to take the pot if the bidding gets serious: it has just about as much money to spend as Racal is worth on the stock market. Even after two large acquisitions last year, GEC still has some £500 million in ready cash and analysts see GEC as having good reason to want to pick up Decca's electronic warfare systems and expertise.

On the other hand, GEC clearly does not want to be saddled with Decca's loss-making music business. It also does not want any anti-monopoly problems.

The GEC offer is conditional on Decca completing the projected sale of its music business to Polygram, the record company owned jointly by NV Philips of the Netherlands and Siemens of West Germany.

It also is subject to the condition that "no action, suit or investigation" is started before the bid becomes unconditional. GEC's last major purchase, of the weighing-machine group, Averys Ltd., was delayed for months and cost a good deal more than originally expected because of an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

There is a close overlap in the technological capacities of GEC and Decca. The two already have been involved in such combined projects as the "Rapier" missile and the "Doppler" navigation systems and their complementary nature is most evident on the marine side. GEC-Marconi, a subsidiary, is big in marine communications and Decca has a large range of lower-power marine radar sets.

Racal's management has chosen to remain silent about the GEC bid. Unlike GEC's bid, which is for cash, Racal is offering five of its shares for each three of Decca's voting shares and three Racal shares for every two of the much larger number of non-voting Decca "A" shares.

Racal has quite valid reasons for wanting Decca. Its existing microwave technology, which would be expensive and time-consuming for Racal to develop, would allow Racal to offer a complete package of communications systems, something it now is not able to do, analysts say.

When the offer was made, Racal shares were at 226 pence on the London Stock Exchange. Following today's announcement by GEC, Racal was trading at 222 pence per share, down from 224 pence Friday. GEC was at 351 pence, up 1 pence. Trading in Decca, which had been suspended, was resumed and Decca was quoted at 495 pence, while Decca "A" was at 395 pence.

GEC said it will offer 56 pence cash for every Decca 3½ percent preference share, 45 pence cash for every 11.2 percent preference share and 70 pence cash for every 17½ percent preference share.

F Aide Details Proposal r Substitution Account

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

HINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT) — International Monetary as disclosed details of a plan egotiated among major na- stabilize monetary conditions by absorbing some of the excess dollars in the world.

Meanwhile, officials also reported that the IMF was weighing a plan to continue selling gold beyond next May, when its present four-year cycle of auctions is to end, and to use the proceeds to support the so-called substitution account.

IMF Treasurer Walter Habermeier, in a review called The IMF Survey, suggested that a substitution account permitting 135 member countries to swap dollars for a new reserve asset could involve some $20 billion in the initial phase, although no definite figure has yet been agreed upon by negotiators.

He further disclosed that the new asset, which would be denominated in special drawing rights, would pay a higher interest rate than existing SDR's.

Each SDR, now worth about $1.3138, represents the value of a basket of currencies. By the end of next year, some $28 billion worth will have been allocated under international agreements.

Describing improving prospects for introducing the new facility, Mr. Habermeier said it should "free the foreign-exchange markets of exchange-rate distortions" connected with the trend among central banks to diversity their currency reserves.

Many governments have been reducing the quantities of dollars they hold in reserves and buying other currencies, such as Deutsche Marks — a generally acknowledged factor in the dollar's declining international value in recent years.

Meanwhile, other officials said the IMF's Executive Board is expected to formally propose a continuation of the gold auctions to the Interim Committee meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors on April 25 in Hamburg.

Between June 1976 and next May, the IMF will have sold 25 million ounces of gold. It uses the proceeds to help the poorest developing countries. But the fund will retain 105 million ounces, valued at about $70.5 billion at current prices.

Under this proposal, the proceeds of additional sales would be used to guarantee any exchange losses that might be taken in the substitution account, which could arise if the dollar continued to depreciate after the substitution had been made.

Another issue still to be resolved is who would pay the interest on the new SDR-denominated asset.

In discussing the possible size of the account, Mr. Habermeier said it

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

ıks to Remain n Recyclers Petrodollars

DON, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ) — ed to recycle "petrodollars" rofitably and prudently to orting countries suffering -account deficits will remain r burden for the world bank- stem. Gordon Richardson, or of the Bank of England, e Overseas Bankers Club to-

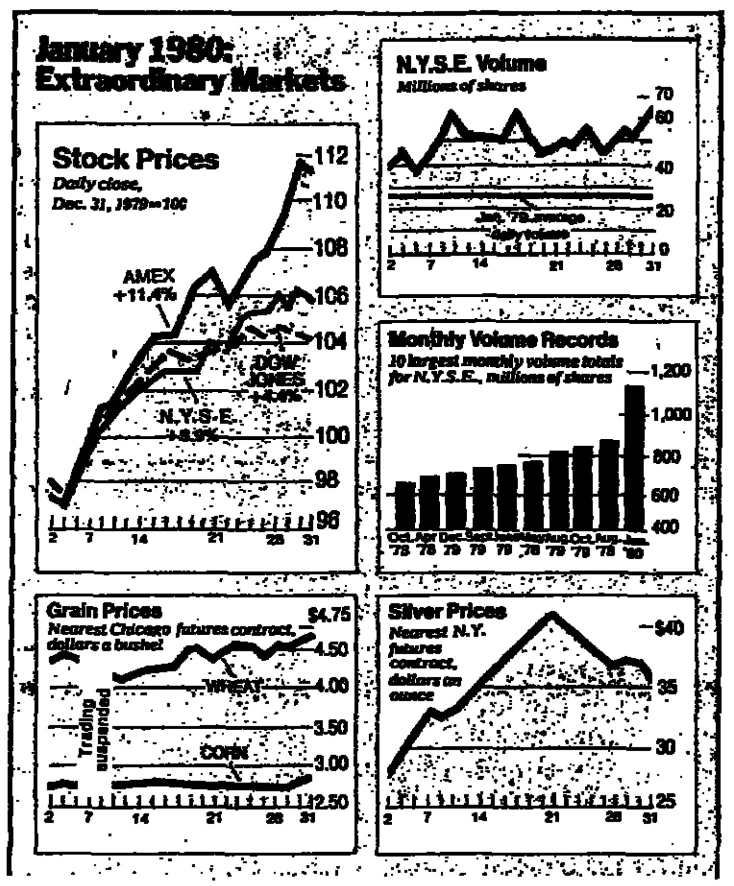
ng the need for current-ac- adjustment in those deficit es. Mr. Richardson said that ver vigorous the adjustment payments imbalances cannot kly reduced. Many countries ll need finance on a consider- ale.

ll before the end of the ' he said, "the debt service tments of the non-oil devel- countries were growing more than their exports. Now, naturities closely bunched, trade slowing down and in- rates high, the debt service ra- r many must be rising — and on rising — uncomfortably

ks may have had their will- s to lend tempered by their increased international ex- , by recent political develop- and by the more cautious at- of the world's monetary au- ies towards expansion of the narkets, he noted.

e banks may also find it more lt to bear the brunt of the re- g burden because of the risk s their international business their internal ratios of own to deposit liabilities and to lending may come under " Coupled with this, he said, en the competitive narrowing rgins and the narrowing of ntials between high-risk and k borrowers.

sequently, "a good deal of t needs to be given to the iery of international lend- e said. "There is some urgen- dapting and improving tech- so that the capacity for mov- onsiderable volume of funds tionally is not impaired."



Heavy Volume on Wall St. A Boon, Burden to Firms

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT) — Heavy volume has brought increased prosperity to Wall Street. Some clerks are earning as much as $40,000 a year with overtime, and brokerage firms, flush with commission income, appear to be coping successfully so far with the biggest short-term stock market trading splurge in history.

As New York Stock Exchange trading volume soared last month to a record average of 52.7 million shares a day, brokers allowed workers as much overtime as they would take, advertised heavily for more employees and raided each other so heavily that wages for some clerks are reported to have jumped by as much as $100 a week.

Employee bonuses, generally kept secret, are already beginning to come to light. E.F. Hutton president George Ball said that in recognition of a job well done, about 4,000 of the company's 8,500 employees would receive an extra week's salary, payable April 1.

'Flu' Epidemic

Employee fatigue, meanwhile, heightened by a flu epidemic, continued to mount. At Paine Webber, a senior official said that more than 5 percent of the firm's operations staff had been out sick, compounding the problems brought on by a recent merger. He said the firm was borrowing a small number of back-office workers from other firms, including Hutton and Salomon Brothers, to help clear up the backlog.

At the request of the Big Board and the American Stock Exchange, brokers called in employees last Saturday to clear up paperwork problems created by the huge volume.

The New York Stock Exchange, which has not resorted to the early closings imposed by the Toronto and Montreal exchanges, said officially over the weekend, "Everything is under control." The Canadian exchanges will close at 2:30 p.m., an hour and a half early, until further notice.

"We know we can handle 55 million shares a day on a sustained level, and on a peak day we can handle 100 million shares," said Donald Kittell, executive vice president of the Big Board, "but if we were to have a sustained period of 65 million to 70 million shares, day after day, we're in a realm where we don't know what would happen. Nobody knows because we've never handled it before."

There are problems now, however.

"Wall Street wasn't prepared for this," one broker said. "People are in high demand, and there are a lot of problems getting experienced people."

Errors, ranging from registering a buy order instead of a sell order to executing an order at the wrong price, are accelerating. Computer tapes, typically passed from one broker to another, are more often arriving late, setting off still other problems. Failures to deliver stock are also on the rise. And equipment breakdowns cause greater-than-usual problems.

At present levels, however, industry leaders appear confident. Peter Cohen, chief administrative officer of the newly merged Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc., remarked, "We'll be tired people, but when you're forced to do it, you get smart very quickly."

Philips' Denies Rumor

ARIS, Feb. 4 (IHT) — NV Philips' of the Netherlands has no plans to float a Deutsche-mark denominated Eurobond (IHT, Feb. 4), a company official said today. He said the company had studied such a possibility but had decided against proceeding.

Fed Urges Membership Bill

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — The number of banks dropping out of the Federal Reserve System will reach flood proportions unless Congress acts quickly to stem it, Fed Chairman Paul Volcker warned the Senate Banking Committee today.

During the fourth quarter of 1979 and the first few weeks of 1980, he said, 69 banks with about $7 billion in deposits have given notice of withdrawal from membership.

He said the loss of deposits in that short period of time exceeds that of any full year.

Mr. Volcker said that in the three years Congress has debated the issue of Fed membership, the proportion of bank deposits held by member banks dropped to about 70 percent from 73 percent.

"Now, it is evident that patience has run thin," he said.

Survey Findings

Unless action is taken, he said, "The stream of member banks withdrawing will reach flood proportions."

Mr. Volcker said it has become more costly and more difficult for banks to justify continuing their membership. He said a recent survey showed 320 member banks "considered certain or probable to withdraw."

Another 350 were actively considering withdrawal, he said.

These 670 banks represent more than 10 percent of the system's membership and have in excess of $71 billion in deposits, he said.

"If these banks, in fact, withdraw, deposits of banks holding federal reserves will decline to 64 percent of the deposits of the banking system," Mr. Volcker said.

The Fed chairman said he also has no doubt that the momentum created by such a large resignation would cause other banks to follow.

He warned that the loss of members puts strain on the monetary control systems, is adverse to the banking system's soundness and weakens the Federal Reserve.

Mandatory System

He said Congress could act within a matter of weeks to resolve the differences between House and Senate measures to streamline the Federal Reserve's membership system.

Mr. Volcker's main goal is to apply reserve requirements to all depository institutions on "a universal and mandatory basis," rather than the present voluntary membership.

Mr. Volcker said there is no formula for deciding the amount needed for reserve balances to assure effective monetary control. He said the Fed feels a reduction in reserve balances — in 1977 dollars — to as little as $10 billion to $15 billion could prove adequate to conduct monetary policy, provided it is distributed equitably among depository institutions having transactions accounts.

But Mr. Volcker was more optimistic that the Fed could better monitor monetary supplies if reserve balances were kept at a $20-billion level in 1977 terms. He opposed a House-passed bill that would set the level at $8 billion.

Final-Hour Profit-Taking Leaves Big Board Lower

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (Reuters) — A wave of selling in the final hour depressed the defense, oil and computer groups and New York Stock Exchange prices closed lower today in heavy trading.

Analysts attributed the selling to profit-taking after January's powerful advance that raised the NYSE composite index to an record high amid record trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, off 2.47 at 3 p.m., closed at 875.09, down 6.39. Declines led advances by about 8 to 7 as turnover slowed to about 42 million shares.

The NYSE composite index fell 0.39 to 65.69. On Jan. 30, the NYSE composite index peaked at 66.14 after hitting a seven-year high Jan. 28. The index, published since 1966, has been retroactively calculated to 1939. Volume in January topped 1 billion shares, also a record.

Futher Correction

Analysts noted the recent advance had been dominated by a few groups, including oil, defense and precious metals shares, and that with those under pressure today, there was little to support the market.

An analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co. said that "with recent leaders extended and no major groups emerging as yet to replace them, some further correction/consolidation seems likely."

In the defense group, Boeing dropped 2⅛ to 65¼ despite reporting higher 1979 profits, raising the dividend to 45 cents a share and announcing plans to split its stock three-for-two.

Exxon Off

United Technologies fell 1½ to 49⅜, McDonnell Douglas 1½ to 46, Lockheed 1¾ to 41¾, Litton 2½ to 52⅝, Raytheon 1⅛ to 80⅛ and General Electric 1¼ to 55.

Among the oils, active Exxon, trading ex-dividend, lost one to 61 after adjusting for the $1.25-a-share payout.

Occidental Petroleum slipped ¾ and Mobil two to 59⅛.

The biggest loser was Clark Oil, which tumbled 14 to 38⅞. A major shareholder broke off talks with a company he did not identify, on the sale of his 23-percent stake.

Brown a Standout

Brown Co. was a standout, surging 8¾ to 28¼. Last week James River said it agreed to buy the 80-percent stake in Brown held by Gulf & Western and to offer $34.64 a share in cash and securities for the remaining public shares. James River rose 2⅛ to 23 while Gulf & Western eased ¼ to 18⅞.

General Motors lost ½ to 54⅜. It will offer a $500 rebate to buyers of some of its 1979 model cars.

Howard Johnson slipped ¾ to 22¾. Analysts attributed weakness today and Friday to fears of a delay in its planned takeover by Imperial Group.

Volume leader Chrylser rose ⅜ to 11⅛.

In other developments, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. forecast 1979 earnings would be about $9.25 a share compared with $8.08 a year earlier.

Amax, Rosario Agree

Allied Chemical said it will make a public offering of 4 million common shares of $9 par value to raise funds for acquisitions and general corporate purposes.

Blue Bell said it now owns about 1.5 million shares, or 94.2 percent of Jantzen's outstanding common, following its tender offer which expired Friday. All remaining Jantzen holders will be entitled to receive $30 a share.

Fruehauf said it will report earnings last year rose about 15 percent to about $7.25 a share on sales of about $2.4 billion.

Amax and Rosario Resources

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

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West's Share of World Production Seen Falling Significantly by 2000

DAVOS, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (AP) — Western nations' share in the world's economy will decline significantly by the end of the century, predicts Wolfgang Michalski, head of planning and evaluation at the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

He told a European business symposium that "internal difficulties" are likely to prompt a sharp fall in the share of global production now held by the United States, Canada and Western Europe.

He predicted North America's share in production will fall from about 35 percent at present to about 20 percent by the year 2000, when the United States, while still overwhelmingly strong, would become "one leading nation among other world powers."

Western Europe's share in global output, Mr. Michalski said, should fall from 20 percent to about 15 percent in the same period, while Japan's share should rise from 6.5 to about 10 percent.

The share of the developing states excluding China, he said, is likely to increase from 8 to about 18 percent, still short of the United Nations' declared target of raising that share to about 25-to-30 percent by the end of the century. However, these states' share in world exports should reach about 25 percent by 2000, up from the current 12 percent, Mr. Michalski predicted.

He said that Western Europe will

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

da

Inco

	1979	1978
r		
e......	755.0	539.0
......	69.2	10.1
re.....	0.84	0.07
	1979	1978
e......	2,490.	2,080.
......	141.7	77.8
re.....	1.58	0.77

ts in U.S. dollars.

States

Allied Chemical *

	1979	1978
e......	1,300.	778.1
......	67.44	29.57
e.....	2.20	1.04
	1979	1978
e......	4,330.	3,020.
......	10.83	120.24
e.....	0.20	4.25

results restated.

Amerada-Hess

	1979	1978
e......	2,120.	1,210.
......	118.90	38.18
re.....	2.84	0.92
	1979	1978
......	6,810.	4,740.
......	507.12	138.90
re.....	12.15	3.36

Boeing *

	1979	1978
......	2,320.	1,620.
......	144.60	107.60
e.....	2.25	1.68
	1979	1978
......	8,130.	5,460.
......	505.40	322.90
e.....	7.88	5.04

share adjusted to reflect a 3- ock split in 1979; Directors a 3-for-2 stock split and uarterly dividend on pre-split 45 from 35 cents a share. to be distributed April 14, March 14, and dividend is March 10, record Feb.15.

First Charter Financial

	1979	1978
r		
e	236.9	189.3
......	22.38	26.96
re	0.75	0.91
	1979	1978
e	846.3	712.8
	90.85	105.35
re	3.05	3.55

Southern Company

Year	1979	1978
Revenue......	3,130.	2,910.
Profits........	658.77	582.89
Per Share.....	1.51	1.45

Standard Brands

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	759.9	669.9
Profits........	26.0	23.4
Per Share.....	0.92	0.82
Year	1979	1978
Revenue......	2,610.	2,360.
Profits........	86.4	75.8
Per Share.....	3.04	2.68

Time

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	716.95	541.97
Profits........	43.13	37.09
Per Share.....	1.54	1.51
Year	1979	1978
Revenue......	2,500.	1,700.
Profits........	143.92	125.74
Per Share.....	5.15	5.61

United Technologies

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	2,980.	1,700.
Profits........	89.07	62.04
Per Share.....	1.64	1.34
Year	1979	1978
Revenue......	9,050.	6,270.
Profits........	325.61	234.14
Per Share.....	6.49	5.45

Yellow Freight System

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue......	224.6	202.9
Profits........	4.58	10.29
Per share	0.32	0.72
Year	1979	1978
Revenue......	862.9	780.8
Profits........	20.73	39.03
Per share	1.45	2.73

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For the six months, January 25, 1980 to July 25, 1980, the notes will carry an interest rate of 14 7/16% per annum. The interest due July 25, 1980 against coupon N° 2 will be $US 74.25 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (182) divided by 360.

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1980 SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE PROGRAM FOR EUROPEAN MANAGERS
JUNE 22. JULY 11, 1980

The focus is on strategy
The program is for senior executives and focuses on developing the participants' ability for strategy formulation and implementation.
The general management viewpoint is stressed throughout the program to elicit new outlooks, new scope and new decision-making abilities.
New concepts and tools are presented to help participants getting prepared to compete effectively in an increasingly turbulent environment.
Functional skills and knowledge necessary for policy making are refined.

The emphasis is on action
Participants actually devise and execute strategy in a new educational simulation process closely approximating reality. Executives are provided continuing opportunities to discuss, to challenge, to compare, to reassess and to relate their learning with present and future responsibilities.
Techniques for translating plans into action programs and for assessing results are provided to "make it happen".

The accent is on doing business in Europe
The new economic, political and social challenges with which European firms are confronted are under scrutiny throughout the program.

The program is unique in insisting upon developing the participants' ability to take these various environmental challenges into account in their strategies.

The pace is intensive
Program methods are designed to foster the greatest possible interchange between the participants and the faculty and among participants.
Various methods require from each participant extensive reading, case preparations, group discussions and peer presentations, as well as active reflexions on their organizations in the light of the program content.
Through this very intensive three-week learning process, the program permits focus and allows participants to quickly come back to their organizations and apply their newly acquired skills.

The faculty is international
The faculty is outstanding in terms of both its competence and its organization.
Primary leadership for the program is provided by faculty members of the Graduate School of Business of Columbia University and ESSEC. Additional leadership and authority in specialized fields are provided by distinguished guest speakers from other universities, government or business.
The EPEM faculty is a carefully blended group of internationally known experts whose exposure and knowledge of the European scene is unquestionable.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT
The Director
The Executive Program for European Managers
E.S.S.E.C.
BP 105
95021 Cergy Cedex, France.
Tel.: 33.1. 030.40.57.
Telex: ESSEC 697789F.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
43⅛	29⅝	ACF 2.24	5.3	8	301	u43¼	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14¼	AMF 1.24	8.3	6	278	15	14¾	14⅞	
21⅞	12½	AM Intl .28	1.4	118	177	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	9½	APL 1	9.0	51	88	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	31¾	ARA 1.82	5.5	6	660	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ¾
33⅛	31¾	ARA wi			325	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
54⅞	23½	ASA 2.40e	4.8		399	51	48⅝	49½	—1½
12¾	8⅛	ATO .60	5.0	4	110	12⅛	12	12	
31½	17	AVX s .25	.8	17	217	u31¾	30½	30½	— ⅞
43⅝	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.6	13	871	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
34¼	17½	AcmeC 1.40	4.3	7	37	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.0	6	26	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
14½	10⅛	AdaEx 1.49e	12.		58	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.1	49	37	5	4⅞	4⅞	
46⅜	30⅞	AMD n		16	126	43⅛	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.0	5	757	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
28½	19⅛	Ahmans 1.20	6.1	4	39	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¾
3¼	2⅛	Aileen			57	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
42⅛	25	AirPrd .80	2.0	10	337	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
28⅛	18	AirbFrt 1.20	6.0	8	x129	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	
17⅛	11⅞	Akzona .80	5.6	7	193	14¾	14¼	14¼	
105	86¼	AlaP pf 11	13.		z300	86	d86	86	— ⅛
15¾	13⅝	Alagsco 1.48	10.	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	15⅝	Alaskln .80	1.9	31	160	43½	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
36	27	Albany s 1	3.4	8	30	29½	29⅝	29¼	
10¾	6⅞	Alberto .36	3.5	11	x43	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅜
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	2.9	8	37	41⅞	41	41	+ ¼
63⅝	32⅝	AlcanA 2.40	4.0	6	790	62	59½	59½	—2⅝
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40a	4.1	7	17	34	34	34	
9⅛	6	Alexdr .40	5.5	7	126	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
34⅝	20	AllgCp 1.08a	3.8	6	61	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
28⅞	22	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		6	24	24	24	
36⅞	15⅝	AlgLud 1.40	4.1	6	474	35¼	34	34⅛	— ⅝
54½	31¾	AlgLd pf 3	5.7		81	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ½
22⅝	18⅝	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
18	14⅝	AllgPw 1.80	12.	7	263	15¼	15	15⅛	
17¼	13⅞	AllenGp s 1	6.9	6	66	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
57½	24	Allergan .60	1.0	21	138	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
58⅝	28½	AlldCh 2	3.6		534	56⅛	55	55¼	— ⅝
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt .86	6.6	7	38	13⅛	13	13⅛	
22¼	12	AlldPd .60	3.1	9	3	19⅛	19¼	19¼	— ¼
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	7.1	5	362	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
38⅝	29⅝	AllisCh 2	6.7	23	276	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
18⅝	12	AllrAu .64b	4.0	9	10	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
21⅛	14⅝	AlphPr .72a	4.5	6	5	16⅛	16	16	—1
64½	48⅝	Alcoa 3.20	5.2	4	376	62⅝	61¾	62	— ⅝
34½	16	AmlSug 1	3.2	10	55	31⅝	31	31	
32¼	19	Amrce 1.32	5.2	6	25	25¾	24⅝	25¼	+ ¾
52	33	Amrc pf2.60	6.6		2	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1⅜
57½	25½	AHess 1.60	2.9	5	1000	56½	55¼	55½	— ⅜
125	57⅛	AHes pf3.50	2.9		37	123½	121¼	121¼	+ ⅜
14	9¼	AmAir .40	3.6	3	849	11⅛	10⅞	11	
6	3⅛	AmAir wt			289	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
20⅝	16	AAir pf 2.18	13.		62	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
19⅝	12	ABakr 1.20	6.6	9	48	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
69⅝	48½	ABrnds 5.50	8.3	6	166	66⅝	65⅝	66⅛	+ ⅝
33½	27⅜	ABrd pf2.75	10.		3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
35¼	28⅜	ABrd pf2.67	7.9		204	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ¼
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst 1.60	4.5	6	522	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
16⅛	13	ABldM .78	4.8	7	170	u16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
41⅛	33¾	AmCan 2.90	8.3	5	464	35	34⅞	34⅞	
22¼	16⅞	ACan pf1.75	10.		1	17½	17½	17½	
7¼	3	ACentry		7	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
36⅛	24⅝	ACyan 1.60	4.9	9	1431	33¼	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅝
19⅝	10⅝	AmDistl		70	52	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
25½	17¼	ADT 1.16	5.6	8	137	21⅜	20⅞	20¾	— ½
22⅞	17½	AEIPw 2.22	12.	8	998	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	6.0	6	1095	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	AFamil .60b	5.5	5	52	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
22¼	17½	AGIBd 2e	11.		x44	17⅞	17½	17¾	
22¼	17	AGnCv 1.44a	6.4		16	u22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ¼
38⅜	25¼	AGnIns 1	2.7	6	187	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	AHeritLf .48	3.6	8	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
24½	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	5.2	6	275	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅝
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.60	6.1	10	2229	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
35¾	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.4	12	653	u40⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
11½	8	AmInvt .40a	4.1	7	81	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37	24⅛	AMI s .80	2.2	13	601	36½	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	AmMotrs .07e	.8	5	1114	9⅛	8⅝	9	
51½	36	ANatR 3.20	6.2	12	299	51½	51	51⅜	— ⅛
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.5	4	24	23	22¾	22⅝	
19⅝	11⅝	AShip .80	4.4	20	116	18⅝	17⅝	18	
58⅛	39½	AStand 3.60	6.6	6	221	55⅞	54¾	54¾	— ½
10¼	6⅛	ASteril .32	3.8	9	294	8⅝	8½	8½	
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.9	4	57	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ½
59⅝	48	AmStr pf			14	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ¼
64⅞	50⅛	ATT 5	9.9	6	2857	51½	50⅝	50⅝	
67⅝	52⅝	ATT pf 4	7.6		16	53	52⅞	52⅞	+ ¼
47⅝	38⅞	ATT pf 3.64	9.3		20	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
49⅛	40	ATT pf 3.74	9.4		112	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
14⅝	11	AWatWk .96	7.2	5	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
12¾	10	AWat pf1.25	11.		z100	11	11	11	+ ⅜
21⅞	16	Ameron 1.20	5.7	6	9	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.3	6	16	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅜
26⅞	20⅝	Ametek s 1	3.6	13	200	u28⅝	27	27⅞	+1¼
30	17⅝	Amfac 1.32	4.7	7	126	28¼	28	28	— ¼
41	29½	AMPInc 1	2.5	12	527	39⅞	39⅛	39¼	— ⅝
29¼	13½	Ampco .60a	2.2	12	11	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
22¼	14¼	Ampex .20	1.0	11	291	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	AmrepCp		15	22	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅞	Amstar 1.35	6.1	8	306	22½	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	6	Amst pf .68	11.		18	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
44⅜	32¼	Amsted 2.20	5.2	7	126	42½	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
25	14¾	Analog s		17	44	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
18¾	14½	Anchor s1.20	7.0	6	53	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	5.0	6	55	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	
8⅛	5½	Angelica .34	4.5	7	104	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	10	Anixter .40	1.4	9	148	u29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅝
39⅝	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.1	15	137	37	36⅛	36¼	+ 5
81¼	60	ApPw pf8.12	12.		z200	65	65	65	+5
73⅝	58	ApPw pf7.40	12.		z40	60	60	60	+1
11¼	6¼	ApldDig		9	156	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
25½	16	ApldDig pf1	4.9		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
17⅝	7⅝	ApplMg		12	232	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
30½	21	Arcata 1.28	4.9	6	19	26	25¼	26	
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.16	7.6		6	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
39⅞	16⅛	ArchrD .20b	.5	16	x994	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	
7⅞	4¼	ArctEn .10e	2.2	10	81	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
21	16½	ArizPS 2	12.	6	401	17	16⅝	16⅝	
109	96¼	AriP pf10.70	11.		z50	99¼	99¼	99¼	
12¼	8	ArkBst .60	6.0		2	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
31½	22⅝	ArkLGs s1.24	4.4	11	274	29	28	28⅛	— ⅜
4	1⅛	ArlenRlty			95	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¼	Armada		7	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
32⅛	19	Armco 1.50	5.0	6	x429	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
40¼	26	Arm pf 2.10	5.5		10	39	38¼	38¼	—1⅛
53	41¾	Armr pf4.75	11.		z40	42	42	42	— ¼
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.8	2	x316	16¾	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
24⅜	17⅝	ArmRu 1.20	6.3	5	17	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅜	18⅝	AroCorp 1b	4.3	6	12	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅜
33	9⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	6	60	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	8.6	5	56	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ¼
26¾	20	Arvin pf 2	9.1		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
53½	16¼	Asarco 1.40a	2.1	7	798	50⅝	49½	49½	— ⅞
45½	32¾	AshlOil 2.20	5.4	6	114	41⅜	40⅝	40½	— ½
42¼	40¼	AshlO pf4.50	11.		30	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	15¼	AsdDG 1.50	7.1	7	x84	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Athlone 1.40	7.2	5	12	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
20⅝	16¼	AtCyEl 1.84	11.	7	97	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
100	57⅝	AtlRich 3.40	3.6	10	x1390	97	94⅝	95¼	+8
45	37	AtlRc pf3.75	9.7		z1280	38½	37⅛	38⅛	+1
119⅛	68⅝	AtlRc pf2.80	2.5		x7	113½	113¼	113¼	+1
21⅛	11	AtlasCp			407	u24	21	22½	+1⅞
41	28⅝	AutoDta .64	1.7	16	35	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.6	3	331	26⅝	26	26	— ½
59	39½	Avco pf 3.20	6.0		10	53	53	53	—3
74	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.4		1	66	66	66	—3
21½	15⅜	Avery .72	3.4	9	93	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
28⅜	16⅝	Avnet .80	2.9	7	396	28½	28	28	+ ⅛
58	35½	Avnet pf 1	1.7		1	u58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
53¼	35⅝	Avon 2.80	7.9	9	1129	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
28½	10	Aydin		17	51	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
		— B—B—B —							
63¾	10¼	BAV Lia 52c			9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
2⅞	1¼	BT Mtg			30	2	2	2	
13⅝	7	Bache .50a	4.0	9	114	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
65	31	Bakrlnt .60	.9	19	353	65	64⅝	64⅝	
24⅝	17¼	Baldors .20	1.1	11	31	18⅝	18	18	
40½	20¼	BaldwU 1.20	3.5	7	112	34½	33⅝	34¼	+1⅛
60	30½	BldU pf 2.04	4.0		2	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	+2⅝
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp 1.40	5.6	5	44	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅜
48⅝	23⅝	BallyMf s.10	.3	21	1729	32⅛	31	31⅛	—1
26	21⅛	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	124	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
35¼	18¼	BanCal .92	2.7	8	115	34⅜	34½	34½	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¼	Bandag .60	3.2	9	38	19	18⅝	18⅝	
30	19⅝	BangPnt .80	2.9	5	51	28½	27⅝	28	+ ¼
40½	27⅝	BanP pf 2	5.2		2	38½	37¾	38½	+ ½
43¼	31⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.5	5	73	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.4	4	16	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
30⅝	24	BnkAm 1.32	5.3	6	1435	25⅛	24¾	25	
48⅛	33	BankTr 3.30	7.5	5	81	45	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅛
28	22⅜	BkTr pf2.50	11.		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
14	7⅝	Banner .14	1.3	10	52	11⅛	10⅝	11	
58⅝	24⅞	Barber 1.60	3.2	11	36	50½	50	50¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	BardCR .36	2.5	11	152	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.5	5	32	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
22⅝	18⅝	BarnBk n 1	4.5	6	143	22⅝	22	22	+ ⅛
26⅜	14⅝	BarryWr .52	2.0	13	236	26	25¼	25½	+ ¼
40	23½	Bauschs 1	2.8	11	769	36⅝	35½	36	— ¼
49½	35⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.2	13	1073	43¼	42½	42⅝	+ ½
10⅝	3½	BayCalP			15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
27⅜	18⅞	BayStG 2.20	9.3	7	13	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
13¾	9⅛	BaykClg .48	3.6	7	7	u13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
38	26	Bearing .92	3.1	8	22	29¾	29½	29⅝	
24¼	19⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.5	8	1086	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
49½	40⅝	Beat pf 3.38	7.6		498	45	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.1	17	242	31⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
36½	27⅝	BectnD .92	2.8	11	218	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
63	22	Beech 1	1.7	17	460	62	59	59	—2½
16	4⅛	Beker		7	139	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
47⅛	24⅜	BelcoPt 1	2.3	7	170	44	43	43	— ¾
30⅝	21⅛	Belden 1.60	5.6	5	39	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
9	6⅛	BeldnH .36b	5.1	6	39	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	14⅜	BellHow .96	3.3	18	744	u29⅞	28½	29⅛	
15	6¼	BellInd .20a	1.5	7	169	13⅞	13¼	13½	+ ¼
19⅜	15⅞	BellCd g s1.64			48	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
30½	21⅜	Bemis 1.40	5.0	5	23	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅞
55⅝	36¼	Bendix 2.84	5.6	7	583	52	51	51	—1⅜
32⅝	22⅛	BenfCp 2	8.5	5	246	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ¼
26½	20	Benef pf2.50	12.		z200	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
19⅝	2⅞	BengtB		37	1047	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP		13	181	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
29⅛	20	BestPd .24	1.1	7	131	22⅝	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
25⅝	19½	BethStl 1.60	6.7	4	x552	24⅛	23½	24	+ ¾
47¾	31⅛	BigThr .88	1.9	15	25	46	45½	45½	— ¾
33⅝	14⅝	Binney .92	4.0	11	28	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅝	BisFSL s.80	3.6	6	71	22½	20⅝	22½	+1⅞
25¼	18	BlackDr .76	3.4	9	666	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
24½	18⅜	BlairJns 1	5.2	6	72	19⅝	19	19⅜	— ¼
25½	15⅝	BlissL 1.10	5.6	6	36	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.2	10	638	26	25⅝	25¾	
37⅝	22½	BlueB 1.60	4.4	6	226	36⅝	35⅜	36	+ ¼
6	3⅛	BobbieBr		5	48	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
68⅝	37¼	Boeing s1.80	2.7	9	2528	67⅝	64⅝	65½	—1⅞
40⅝	29⅝	BoiseC 1.50	4.0	6	209	37⅝	37⅜	37½	
27⅝	23¼	Borden 1.82	7.8	5	x761	23⅝	d23⅛	23¼	
37⅝	26⅝	BorgW 2.30	6.3	5	174	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛	+ ¾
8⅝	4⅛	Barmns .20e	4.4	8	34	4⅝	4½	4½	
24½	19⅞	BosEd 2.72	13.	6	99	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
86¼	70	BosE pf8.88	13.		z18	71	71	71	+1
11⅛	9	BosE pf1.17	12.		19	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14	11	BosE pr1.46	13.		8	11½	11¼	11⅜	
13⅝	6¼	Braniff .20	2.0	12	2271	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
29⅞	23⅛	BrigSt 1.20a	5.0	7	50	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	31	BristM 1.44	4.3	10	1562	34⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅝
44¼	35½	BristM pf 2	5.2		2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
35¼	18⅝	BritPet 1.02e	3.1	7	924	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ½
19½	12⅝	BrkwGl 1.08	7.1	12	142	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.22	10.	7	70	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
26½	21⅛	BkUG pf2.47	11.		41	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
30⅛	16⅝	BwnSh 1	3.4	7	16	29½	29	29	
19½	9⅝	Brown .30	1.1	8	1347	u30	28⅝	28¼	+8⅝
28⅝	22½	BwnGp 2	7.8	5	37	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
17⅝	11⅝	BwnFer .70	4.2	10	244	17¼	16½	16½	— ½
15⅝	10⅞	Brnswk .80	5.7	6	557	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
30	24⅛	Brnsk pf2.40	8.4		4	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
33½	17½	BrushW s 1	3.3	10	78	31½	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
25	16½	BucyEr .88	4.2	8	715	21½	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅜	BudgC pf.60	12.		1	5	5	5	
16	15⅝	BufFor s 1	6.1	8	13	u16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	9¼	Bundy 1	9.1	7	13	11	10⅞	11	
19½	15¼	BunkrH 1.96	13.		7	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	19	BunkR 1.20	4.1	8	206	30½	29¼	29¼	— ½
32	21½	BnkR pf1.50	5.2		37	30	28⅞	28⅝	—1¼
20	15	BurlInd 1.40	7.8	7	74	18	17⅞	18	
71¼	36½	BurlNo 2.10	3.0	5	x771	u71⅝	69⅞	71	+1⅜
7½	5⅛	BrlNo pf .55	9.8		x25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
62	37⅝	BrlNo pf2.85	4.6		x132	u62½	61	62¼	+1
33⅜	21¼	Burndy 1	2.9	11	x20	u34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	3	BrnsRL		21	1355	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ½
87½	64⅝	Burrgh 2.60	3.3	11	260	80	78⅝	78⅜	—1¼
30⅛	14	Butlrin s.80	2.8	9	29	29½	29	29	
17⅝	7⅝	Buttes		94	202	17⅛	16⅞	17	
		— C—C—C —							
43⅞	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.3	15	138	43½	43¼	43¼	— ½
56⅝	44⅛	CBS 2.80	5.6	7	628	51¼	50	50¼	— ⅝
37½	30½	CBS pf 1	2.9		1	35	35	35	— ⅛
11¼	6	CCI		6	363	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
12⅞	6⅞	CLC		27	30	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	CNA Fn		4	102	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
22¼	15¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.1		9	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
11⅞	9⅝	CNA I 1.14a	11.		18	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ½
71	48⅛	CPC 3	4.4	9	183	68⅝	68	68	— ⅜
16⅝	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.	9	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
28½	16¼	CTS .80	4.0	8	67	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
63	34	CabotC 1.60	2.7	8	131	61	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Cadence		6	12	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
36⅛	13⅝	Caesars s		25	806	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
42⅝	15⅛	Callhn .50a	1.3	15	318	39⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
7⅛	2⅝	CamerB		8	40	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
35½	17	CmRL g s.60a	1.8		442	32⅝	31⅝	32½	+ ⅝
34⅝	27¾	CamSp 1.90	6.1	6	200	31¾	31⅛	31⅝	
27⅞	19⅝	CampT 1.86	4.1	9	58	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
40	19⅝	CdPac g1.70e			241	38⅝	37¼	37¼	—1⅜
16½	10	CanalR .64	4.0	19	48	16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅜
29¼	18⅛	CanMil n1.16a	4.9	6	51	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	36¾	CapCits .20	.4	11	31	45⅝	45½	45⅝	— ¼
24⅞	18⅝	CapHold 1.08	5.5	7	1182	20	19½	19½	— ½
8⅝	3⅜	Caring g .10			4788	u 9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.7	6	36	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
29½	21⅞	Carnat 1.50	6.0	7	249	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ¼
61	46¾	CaroCO 5	9.7		z50	51½	51½	51½	+1½
8⅝	6⅛	CaroFrg .44	5.3	5	134	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	16¾	CarPw 2.08	12.	9	221	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	22	CarP pf2.67	12.		11	22½	22	22	
35⅝	24¾	CarTec 1.90	6.0	7	49	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
13	10⅝	CarrGn .79e	6.3		3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPlr 1.10	5.8	6	16	19⅛	18⅞	19	
20⅝	15¼	CartHw 1.10	6.4	7	281	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
34½	26⅜	CartHw pf 2	7.0		2	28½	28½	28½	
8¾	6½	CartWal .40	4.9	9	55	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	CascNG .92	8.4	6	41	11¼	11	11	— ¼
19	13	CastlCk .80b	5.4	12	159	15	14⅝	14¾	+ ¼
61⅜	49⅛	CatrpT 2.10	3.7	10	692	56⅞	d55½	56½	— ⅛
17⅝	11¼	CecoCp .75	5.0	4	13	15	14¾	14⅞	
50	39¾	Celanse 3.20	6.7	5	32	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	— ½
48¾	39	Celan pf4.50	11.		12	40	40	40	
8⅝	3⅛	Cenco		7	285	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
47⅝	18¼	Centex .25	.6	16	108	45⅝	44½	44½	— ½
16½	12¾	CenSoW 1.50	12.	6	2702	13	12⅝	12⅞	
20¾	17½	CenHud 2.16	12.	5	15	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14⅝	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	6	29	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	24	CnILt pf2.87	11.		z100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27	20½	CnILt pf2.62	12.		z350	21	21	21	— ½
14⅛	11½	CenIlPS 1.36	12.	6	56	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
58⅝	21⅞	CenLaE 2	3.5	18	43	57	56⅝	57	
16	12⅝	CeMPw 1.64	12.	6	41	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
17	11	CenSoya .84	4.9	8	899	u17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅜
28¾	23¼	CenTel 2	8.3	7	124	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
54⅝	30⅝	CentrDat 1b	2.6	12	117	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛	— ⅞
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel .62	8.0	5	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅛	13⅝	Crt-teed .90	6.3	11	86	14½	14¼	14⅜	
27⅝	15¼	CessAir .80b	2.9	11	265	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	— ¼
28⅜	20⅝	Chmpln 1.48	5.6	5	519	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
28½	20⅝	Chml pf1.20	4.9		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	ChamSp .80	7.9	7	129	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
50	5⅝	ChartCo .60a	1.5	4	994	41½	39½	39⅝	— ⅝
45⅝	1⅝	ChartCo wt			657	33	31	31	—1
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			120	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
11	8⅛	ChasFd .80e	7.4		45	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
43⅝	28⅝	ChasM 2.80	6.9	4	483	41	40⅝	40⅝	
86⅝	69⅝	ChasM pf7.60	11.		26	70	d67	67	—3
14½	9¾	Chelsea .60b	5.9	3	13	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.0	5	125	39⅞	38½	39⅝	+ ¾
22¾	17½	ChNY pf1.87	8.9		41	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
25	18½	ChesVa s.84	3.8	31	21	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	—1⅛
25⅝	20⅝	ChesPn 1.28	5.8	9	411	23⅛	22⅛	22¼	— ⅝
34½	25	Chessie 2.32	7.7	5	180	30⅛	30	30¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	8¼	ChiMlw		14	44	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			17	31¼	29½	30	—1¼
29⅝	22½	ChiPneT 2	8.2	5	37	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
5¼	3⅝	ChkFull .10e	2.4	7	34	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
25	10⅝	ChrisCft .52t	2.2	11	187	24½	23⅝	23½	— ⅜
51¾	24	ChCft pf1.40	2.7		6	51¼	50⅝	51	— ⅜
13⅝	5½	Chrisln .40e	3.1	8	69	13⅛	13	13	
26⅛	17	Chroma 1.10	4.5	6	105	25½	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
100½	66⅛	Chroma pf5	5.3		4	96⅝	95	95	—3½
11⅛	5½	Chrysler			9537	u11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	2	Chrys wt			3130	u 6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	8⅛	Chrys pf			651	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.4	9	120	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	27½	CinBell 2.52	9.1	5	22	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
21	16	CinGE 1.96	12.	6	210	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
43	33	CinG pf 4	12.		z40	34½	34½	34½	
51½	39	CinG pf 4.75	12.		z60	40	40	40	+1
103¼	77½	CinG pf 9.30	12.		z90	79½	79½	79½	— ½
81½	63	CinG pf 7.44	12.		z100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅜
100	99¼	CinG pf10.20	10.		z1750	100	99¾	100	
37⅝	18	CinMil s .80	2.2	11	123	36½	36	36	— ⅛
26½	20¼	Citicrp 1.30	6.0	5	866	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
101	53¼	CitiesSv 4	4.1	8	622	99⅞	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
22	14	CityInv 1.20	6.5	4	845	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
2⅞	1	CityInv wt			91	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
34	23	CityIn pf 2	7.1		63	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
45	35⅛	ClarkE 2.20	5.6	5	88	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
52⅝	16	ClarkOil .80a	2.1	7	2587	41	38	38⅝	—1¼
37¼	27¼	ClvCif 1.40a	4.8	9	47	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	15⅝	ClevEl 2	13.	7	199	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
78⅝	60	ClvEl pf7.40	12.		y80	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
11⅞	6⅞	Clevepk .60	7.9	16	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Clorox .76	7.6	6	306	10	9⅞	10	
12½	8½	CluettPe .68	7.1	5	120	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
11⅜	9	CluettP pf 1	10.		13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9	4⅝	Coachm			51	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	20¼	CoastCp .40	1.5	5	977	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
33	18½	CstlCp pf1.83	6.0		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.0	9	150	6¼	6	6¼	
43⅝	31½	CocaCl 1.96	5.7	10	1722	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
23	13¼	CldwBk s.88	4.7	6	68	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	10½	ColeNt .72	5.1	6	15	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Coleco			1322	u 7¼	6⅝	6⅝	
19	13½	ColgPal 1.08	7.9	6	941	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
10⅞	7½	CollAik .72	9.1	5	x47	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	10⅛	CollinF .32	2.6	6	75	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
27	18½	ColPen 1.48	6.4	5	359	22⅝	21⅞	22	— ½
54	34	Coltlnd 2.50	4.9	6	108	52	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅜
42⅝	25¼	ColGas 2.56	6.2	10	567	41⅝	41	41	— ⅜
57⅝	51⅝	ColGs pf5.48	9.9		156	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+ ½
37¼	18⅝	ColuPct .42e	1.2	9	292	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
26⅛	20⅛	ColSOh 2.32	11.	8	193	22⅛	20⅞	21⅝	+1⅛
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.2		9	26⅝	25½	26⅛	+ ⅝
64¼	34⅛	CmbEn 2.40	3.9	11	251	61⅞	60¼	61	+ ⅝
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07t			293	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
17	14⅝	Comdis n.28	1.8	10	54	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅝	CmwE 2.60	13.	8	1156	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
20¼	15¼	CwE pf 1.42	9.2		8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20½	14⅝	CwE pf 1.90	13.		96	15⅛	14⅝	15	
21¼	15⅛	CwE pf 2	13.		8	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
103½	99¼	CwE pf11.70	12.		z6030	100½	99¾	99⅝	— ½
26¾	19⅝	CwE pf 2.37	12.		21	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	23	CwE pf 2.87	12.		10	24	23⅝	24	
89½	64½	CwE pf 8.40	13.		z400	66	d64	64	—2½
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30	5.7	8	x122	41	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
34¼	15⅞	CoPsyc .60	1.8	17	157	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ½
22¼	16	ComPS 1.88	11.	6	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	28¼	Compgr .28	.9	8	127	30½	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
24¼	10½	CompSci		14	488	24¼	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
59¼	23½	Cptvsn s		29	171	55⅝	53¼	53¼	— ¾
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.34	7.1	6	24	19¼	19	19	
40½	25	ConeMl 1.80	4.7	5	68	38⅝	38½	38½	— ½
39¼	31⅝	ConnGn n1.32	3.7	6	146	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¼
27⅝	17	ConnM 2	8.1	17	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
18	14⅝	CnnNG 1.60	10.	9	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
55⅞	28⅝	Conoco 1.90	3.7	7	x912	52⅝	51⅞	52	— ½
22⅝	12½	Conrac .80	3.7		147	22	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	21	ConEd 2.68	12.	5	248	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
80⅝	69½	ConE pf 6	8.2		2	72⅝	72½	72⅝	— ¼
50	39¼	ConE pt 5	12.		6	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
27¼	21½	ConFds 1.76	7.0	6	281	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
64	54	ConF pf4.50	7.2		7	62½	62¼	62¼	— ¼
28¼	22⅛	CnsFrt 1.30	5.5	5	x17	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
46	36	CnsNG 3.24	6.9	8	216	u47	45⅝	46¾	+1⅛
23⅝	17⅝	ConsPw 2.36	13.	6	685	18⅛	17⅝	18	
44⅝	34¼	CnPw pf4.50	13.		z360	36	36	36	
78½	57½	CnPw pf7.45	13.		z60	58⅝	58	58	—1½
80⅝	60½	CnPw pf7.72	13.		z600	63	60½	60½	—1½
24⅝	18½	CnPw pr2.50	13.		7	19½	19¼	19½	
22¼	16½	CnPw pr2.23	13.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
24½	18	CnPw pf2.43	13.		17	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17½	7⅜	ContAir .40	3.9		392	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
8½	5	ContCop		5	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	24	CntlCorp 2.20	7.8	5	509	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
32⅝	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	7.9	6	889	30½	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
24½	18⅝	CntlGp pf 2	11.		56	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
49	39⅝	CntlGp pf4.50	11.		9	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	
30⅝	24	Contlll 1.60	6.2	5	915	26⅛	25⅝	26	
17⅝	13⅝	ContTel 1.36	9.1	7	317	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
62½	28⅞	CtlData .60	1.0	9	645	60⅞	58¼	58½	—1⅞
48½	38	CnDt pf 4.50	11.		z10	39¾	39¾	39¾	
30⅝	26	Conwd 1.70	5.6	8	8	u30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	CookUn .15e	2.6	9	71	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
67⅝	46¼	Coopln 1.84	2.7	9	236	u69½	67⅝	69	+1⅝
39½	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	7.3		99	u39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅝	CoopLab .60	2.8	11	213	21⅝	20½	21⅝	+1⅛
17	10⅝	CoopTR .80	6.8	4	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
17	13	CopT pf1.25	8.6		3	14½	14½	14½	
23½	18	Copelnd .92	3.9	12	46	u23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
21	15¼	Copwld 1.48	7.2	5	14	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	Cordura .44	7.5	10	215	6	5⅝	5⅞	
23	12⅞	CoreIn s .58	2.4	9	32	u24	23	24	+1
65	49⅝	CornG 2.12	4.1	7	388	52⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	22⅞	CorrBlk 1.56	5.7	10	661	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
26	19⅝	Cowles 1	4.3	19	30	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ½
67	55¼	CoxBdct .75	1.2	11	24	65	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅝
11⅛	6⅛	Craig .061		21	44	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	28	Crane 1.60b	4.7	29	197	u40	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅞
12	7⅝	CredIF .50	4.9	7	149	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	25⅝	CrockN 2	7.1	3	89	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
27¼	22½	CrckN pf2.18	9.8		16	23	d22¼	22¼	— ½
22¼	14	CrmpK 1.20	5.7	7	69	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
21	17⅝	CrouHi s.92	4.5	10	95	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+ ⅝
115	82	CroH pf3.35	3.1		6	108	108	108	+9
35¼	26⅛	CrwnCk		6	596	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
49⅝	32½	CrwZel 2.10	4.4	9	735	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	35½	CrumF 2.52	4.4	5	234	57	56⅛	57	— ¼
13⅝	6⅞	Culbro .65e	7.6		30	8½	8⅜	8½	
39⅝	27⅝	CumEn 1.80	5.5	5	206	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅞	CurrInc 1.10	12.	4	4	9	9	9	
31	13⅝	CurtW .20	2.8	13	161	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
38½	22¼	CurtW A 2	5.6		8	36½	35½	36	+ ½
29⅝	17½	Cyclops .88	3.4	4	83	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
		— D—D—D —							
12½	7⅛	DPF		4	120	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Damon .20	3.2	63	146	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20	12⅝	DanRiv 1.12	6.0	5	112	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30¼	22⅝	DanaCp 1.56	6.2	5	227	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
28⅝	16⅛	Daniel .26b	.9	13	22	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	37¼	Dartlnd 1.80	4.3	6	402	41¾	40⅝	41½	+1
49¼	37	Dart pf 2	4.8		64	41½	40⅝	41½	+1⅛
74½	46	DataGen		13	259	63¼	61⅝	61⅞	—1⅝
48⅝	25⅝	DataTer .30	1.1	9	476	29⅝	d28	28	—1⅜
113¼	66½	Datapnt		18	145	113	112	112	— ½
18½	13½	Dayco .56b	4.1	3	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
46¼	36½	DaytHd 1.80	3.9	7	290	46	45⅛	46	
17¼	13⅝	DaytPL 1.74	12.	7	159	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
76	59⅝	DPL pf 7.37	12.		z1000	60⅛	d57⅝	60⅛	—1¼
113	99	DPL pf12.50	12.		z10	105	105	105	+1
41½	33⅛	Deere 1.80	5.4	7	1117	36⅞	35	35⅛	—1⅝
14⅝	11⅝	DelmP 1.48	12.	6	149	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
47⅝	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.1	7	1811	39⅝	38⅛	38⅜	—1⅛
8¾	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c			8	8	8	8	— ¼
17	8⅝	Deltona		5	195	15⅝	14⅞	15	— ¼
21⅝	16⅛	DenMf s 1	5.2	7	62	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	16½	Dennys .88	6.0	6	86	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20	14⅝	Dentsply .88	4.8	10	112	18¼	17	18¼	+1
13	10	DeSoto 1	8.1	9	122	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	12⅛	DetEd 1.60	13.	7	289	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
68½	56¼	DetE pf5.50	9.4		2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅞
90	71	DetE pf9.32	13.		z100	74½	74½	74½	
76¼	58⅛	DetE pf7.68	13.		z100	60	60	60	
75½	57½	DetE pf7.45	13.		z50	57½	57½	57½	
75	56½	DetE pf7.36	13.		z200	58½	57	57	—1½
26⅛	21	DE pf F 2.75	13.		7	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
25⅝	20⅞	DE pf B 2.75	13.		7	21⅞	21⅛	21½	— ⅜
21⅜	16⅛	DetE pr2.28	13.		21	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Dexter 1	4.2	9	26	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	DiGior .56	4.3	8	98	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
25	14	DiGlor pf.88	4.2		z180	21	21	21	
27	20⅝	DiGlor pf2.25	9.1		17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
26½	16⅝	DialCp 1.20	7.0	5	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
47½	32½	Dialnt 2.20b	5.3	9	119	42⅝	41⅛	41½	+ ⅞
35½	19⅝	DiamS 1.60	4.9	10	814	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅜
38	18⅝	Diebold .70	1.8	12	371	u38½	37⅝	38½	+1½
75¼	48⅝	DigitalEq		15	587	74	71⅜	71⅝	—1¼
15⅝	8½	Dillingm .60	4.4	7	97	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
27¾	21⅜	Dillingm pf2	7.5		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
23¼	15½	Dillon s 1.08	6.5	9	19	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
48⅝	33	Disney .72	1.6	12	418	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
8¾	2½	DivrsfdIn		12	154	8¼	8	8	
6⅞	3⅝	DivrsMtg			131	5	4⅝	4¾	
19¼	10	DrPepr .68	4.6	13	x556	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
27	13⅝	Documat		17	96	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
62⅝	34⅝	DmeM g s.50	.8		345	u64	62⅝	63½	+1¼
24	18⅝	Donald n.60	2.6	8	20	23⅝	23	23	— ½
6	3¼	DonLJ .14	2.4	13	245	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	25½	Donnly 1.14	3.9	8	57	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
20	12½	Dorsey .75	5.3	5	78	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
39¼	27⅝	Dover s .86	2.2	12	107	u39½	38½	39½	+1½
36½	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	4.7	9	1210	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
49½	32½	DowJn 1.60	3.6	14	49	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅜
38⅝	23⅞	Dravo 1.36	3.7	11	67	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
60⅝	35⅝	Dressr 1.10	1.9	10	414	59½	58⅝	58¾	— ⅛
17¼	14¼	DrexB 1.72	12.		26	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
23	13¼	Dreyfs 1.02e	4.4	8	8	u23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
45⅞	37	duPont s 2a	5.0	6	970	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
44½	35¼	duPnt pf3.50	9.5		1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
56½	44⅝	duPnt pf4.50	10.		10	45¼	d44½	44½	— ½
20⅝	16¼	DukeP 1.92	12.	6	589	16¾	16½	16⅝	
82	66	Duke pf6.75	10.		3	67⅝	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
94½	73	Duke pf8.70	11.		z150	77	77	77	+1
90⅝	69	Duke pf8.20	12.		z100	70	70	70	— ½
85¾	64½	Duke pf7.80	12.		z10	67½	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅝
28⅝	24¼	Duke pf2.69	11.		14	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
46⅛	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.0	14	424	44⅛	43¼	43½	
16⅝	13⅝	DuqLt 1.80	13.	8	132	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
23½	17¾	Duq pf A2.10	11.		z30	19	19	19	
21	15½	Duq pf 2	13.		z40	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16	Duq pr K2.10	13.		1	16	16	16	— ¼
23¾	18	Duq pr 2.31	12.		z110	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
27½	23	Duq pr 2.75	11.		z400	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅛
76½	60½	Duq pf 7.20	12.		z100	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
11½	7⅛	DutchB .18	1.7	19	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.4	10	11	7⅛	7	7	
		— E—E—E —							
27⅝	23½	EGG s		17	154	27⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1
3⅛	1⅝	EMI		75	116	3⅛	3	3	
46⅝	22⅝	E Syst 1	2.4	13	99	42	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
25⅝	19⅝	EagleP .88	4.1	7	45	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
21⅝	15	Easco 1.20	6.9	6	3	17½	17½	17½	
9⅝	5⅝	EastAir		4	1242	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
24½	19	EsAir pf2.69	13.		12	20⅝	20	20½	+ ½
25⅝	15⅝	EastGF .92	4.0	10	244	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
15½	11⅛	EastUtl 1.68	13.	7	29	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	44	EsKod 2.40a	5.0	8	1067	48⅝	48	48⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s 1.72	6.6	5	x103	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
21½	14¼	Echlin .44	2.5	12	228	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
30⅛	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.8	10	254	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
35	23½	EdisBr 1.32	5.1	6	27	26⅛	26	26	
23¾	13⅝	Edwrd .60a	2.7	6	124	22½	22	22	— ⅜
29	16⅛	ElPaso 1.48	5.4	9	2169	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅞
24⅜	18⅝	EPG dpf2.35	12.		8	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
14⅝	8¼	ElcorCo .24	1.7	9	101	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
11½	5½	ElecAssc		14	350	11⅛	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
28	18⅝	EDS 1	4.0	13	141	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMg		40	329	5¼	5	5¼	
9⅝	6⅝	EMM pf			61	9¼	9	9	— ¼
26⅝	17⅝	Elgin 1.60	7.7	7	31	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Elixir		14	86	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39	32⅝	EmrsEl 1.60	4.8	10	788	34⅝	33⅝	33½	— ⅝
23⅝	14⅝	EmryA 1	6.8	10	2520	15¼	d14⅝	14⅝	— ½
47⅝	27⅝	Emhart 2.40	8.6	5	280	29	27⅝	27⅝	
14½	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	15	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
36⅛	15⅝	EmpGas .50	1.4	9	20	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	25⅝	EngMC s		9	1229	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅝
21	13⅝	EnnisB s.56	3.3	7	101	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
31⅛	17	Ensrch 1.56	5.0	12	901	u31½	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	12⅝	Entex s .80	5.0	8	134	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ¼
23⅝	12⅝	Envrtec 1	7.4		167	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
24½	19	Equifx 2.20	11.	7	7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
11½	8⅝	Equimk .96	9.4	6	25	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
24½	19	Eqmk pf2.31	12.		5	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
28½	17⅝	EqutG s1.64	6.0	6	x71	28¼	27½	27½	— ⅝
20⅝	14	EqtLf 2	13.	8	16	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
32	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.6	6	400	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
23⅝	12⅝	Esquire .70	4.6	5	6	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	EssexCh .80	6.5	6	22	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40	13¼	Estrlin .80	2.1	18	39	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	+ ¼
30½	22¼	Ethyl 1.50	5.0	6	245	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	17⅝	EvanP 1.60a	7.8	5	109	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
14	10⅝	Evan pf1.40	12.		17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
44¼	25¼	ExCelO 1.90	4.4	8	192	u44½	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅝
18⅝	14½	Exclsr 1.77e	12.		14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	48⅝	Exxon 4.40	7.2	6	x5087	62⅝	61	61	— ⅞
		— F—F—F —							
31⅛	22⅝	FMC 1.40	4.8	7	426	29⅝	29	29⅛	
40	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.0		3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
14⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .48	3.6	12	404	14⅝	13½	13½	— ⅝
8	4½	FabriCtr .28	5.5	5	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7¼	4¼	FacetEnt .15e	2.4	89	12	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
57⅝	25	Fairchd s1.20	2.2	8	154	56⅛	54½	55¼	— ½
15	8⅛	FairmtF .76	5.3	11	40	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
11	8½	Fairmtd 1	11.		z400	9½	9½	9½	—1¼
15¾	10⅝	FamDlr .40	3.3	6	30	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
16	11⅝	FrWstFn		3	26	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
4½	3⅝	FarahM			26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	3	Fedders			315	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
46¼	35⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.5	7	8	37⅝	37	37	
68⅝	21	FedExor		17	716	u62⅝	59⅝	62	+1¼
20¼	14¼	FdMog s1.08	6.4	5	48	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅝
19⅝	14	FedNM 1.28	9.0	5	1360	14½	14¼	14¼	
32½	20⅝	FedPB 1	3.1	30	54	32	31⅝	32	+ ½
21	12½	FdSignl s 1	5.0	8	8	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ¼
33½	25⅝	FedDSt 1.70	6.3	7	1972	27⅝	26⅞	27	
26⅝	19	Ferro 1.20	5.5	5	110	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
13½	8	FidFin .60	7.1	3	45	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ¼
34½	29½	FidUnl 2.80	9.3	5	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	24⅝	Fldcsl 1.40a	5.3	4	10	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
18½	9⅝	Filmwy .20b	2.0	8	280	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11	6½	Filmwy pf			25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
19	11	FinCpA .50	3.3	5	34	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ½
19½	13	FinSBar 1	7.3	4	66	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
45½	25½	FinlFed 1.40	4.0	7	288	36⅝	35½	35½	—1⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Firestn .60	6.7	7	751	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	FtChrt .80	5.7	4	409	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	14	FstChic 1.20	7.9	5	465	15¼	15	15⅛	
42	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	3.7	8	31	u42½	42	42	
42¼	31½	FtInBn 1.50	3.7	8	38	40⅛	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅜
33¼	12	FstMiss .40	1.3	18	135	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
33⅝	25½	FstNBo 2.20	6.8	5	70	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
25¼	20⅛	FNStBn 2.20	10.	5	9	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
15	8¼	FstPa .44	5.0	6	293	9	8⅝	8⅞	
3	1⅝	FstPa wt			13	1⅛	1⅛		
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg			31	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
19½	10⅝	FtUnRt 1.28	7.4	18	47	17⅛	17	17⅛	
8⅛	6⅝	FtVaBk .52	7.7	5	63	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
28	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.0	5	17	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
29	19⅝	FischM 1.50	5.6	7	48	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
15½	7⅝	FishFds .40	4.3		97	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
24½	14⅝	FishrSci .52	2.3	8	56	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	FleetEnt .52	6.2	10	2894	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
20¼	15½	Fleming 1	5.0	8	34	20	20	20	
19⅝	12⅝	FlexiV .80	5.0	4	100	16⅝	16	16	— ¼
15	11⅞	Flexi pf1.61	14.		25	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
63¼	46½	FlaECst .10e	.2	4	8	62½	62	62½	+ ½
28⅝	23⅛	FlaPL 2.40	10.	6	351	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	26⅛	FlaPow 3	10.	7	78	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
49⅝	27⅝	FlaStl 1.80	3.7	5	129	u49½	49	49⅛	— ⅛
64⅝	34½	Fluor s 1.20	2.0	15	400	61½	60⅝	60⅝	—1⅛
26⅝	16⅞	FootsC 1.70	7.0	8	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
45⅝	35⅛	FordM 4	12.	2	876	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
30⅞	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	5.9	5	219	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
49	28⅝	FMK pf1.80	4.2		1	43	43	43	
13½	10¼	FtDear 1.24	12.		62	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	38⅝	FrtHow 1.32	3.0	10	63	43⅝	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅝
28⅝	18⅛	FosWh s.64a	2.3	10	334	28⅝	28	28⅝	
14	5⅛	Fotomat			172	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
48½	29⅝	FourPhs		10	391	33½	32⅝	32½	—1⅝
14¼	8¼	FoxStaP .68	5.8	7	72	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.30	3.2	9	67	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	FrankM .40	4.1	6	227	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
66½	30	FrptMn s1.50	2.3	13	575	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅝
18½	9⅝	Frigtm .30	2.9	10	54	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
40	26½	Fruehf 2.40	8.3	4	249	29⅝	28	29	+ ½
19⅝	9⅛	Fuqua .50	2.5	5	518	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
16⅜	12½	Fuqa pf1.25	7.7		24	16½	16¼	16¼	
		— G—G—G —							
13	9¼	GAF .68	6.4	6	334	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	GAF pf 1.20	8.7		9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
36	24¼	GATX 2	5.2	7	79	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	34¼	GCA s .20	.4	32	88	45	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7	GDV		5	165	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	GF Eqp		23	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅞	15¼	GK Tec 1.30	4.8	6	404	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	
33½	22½	GK pf 1.94	6.0		49	32½	31⅝	32¼	+ ½
3⅝	2	GMR Pr			6	2½	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
42½	30⅛	GalvHo n.40	1.0	18	57	41⅝	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
36⅝	22¼	GamSk 1.50	4.5	6	17	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
49¼	39½	Gannett 2	4.3	13	270	47	46½	46⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	GapStr .38	4.9	5	59	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26½	14½	GarfInk 1.24	7.5	5	9	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.5	6	35	15⅛	15	15⅛	
10½	6⅞	Gatewy .60	5.6	5	23	u10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
53¾	34⅝	GearhtO .36	.7	27	124	u54⅝	52⅝	54⅜	+2⅛
29⅞	23⅝	Gelco 1.20	4.2	6	69	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
30	20⅝	GemCa			28	25⅝	25½	25¼	— ⅛
17½	14	Gemin 1.80	13.		4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	GAInv 2.12e	16.		82	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
67	42⅝	GnAmO .60b	.9	25	144	64½	63¼	63⅝	— ½
17⅝	13⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.2	4	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
17½	6⅛	GenCare		17	51	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17¼	GCinm s .68	3.0	10	61	23⅝	22½	22½	— ⅝
85¼	27⅝	GDyns 1.20	1.6	12	1355	80⅝	76⅝	76⅝	—3⅝
95	50	GDyn pf4.25	4.8		3	92	89	89	—3
57½	45	GenEl 2.80	5.1	9	1992	56⅛	54⅝	55	— ⅝
37	28¼	GnFds 2	6.9	6	1054	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
47	27⅝	GnGth 1.57e	3.8	28	397	41⅝	41	41	— ⅝
23⅛	12⅝	GnHost .70	3.7	6	21	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
54	27⅝	GnInst .80	1.6	10	215	51⅝	50½	51⅛	+ ⅝
14⅝	10⅛	GenMed .44	3.3	10	27	13⅝	13½	13½	
28½	23½	GnMills 1.32	5.4	8	455	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
65⅝	49⅛	GMot 5.30e	9.7	4	2685	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	— ⅝
46¾	36⅝	GMot pf3.75	10.		1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
62⅝	48⅝	GMot pf 5	10.		14	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ¼
18¼	11⅝	GnPort .80	4.6	4	531	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
18	7	GPU 1.20e	15.	4	582	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
14	7¼	GnRefr		6	45	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
39¾	25	GnSignl 1.28	3.6	11	184	37⅝	36	36	—1⅛
11	8	GnSteel .40	4.3	7	23	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	26⅛	GTE 2.72	9.7	7	1764	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
31	25⅛	GTE pf 2.50	9.7		12	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	20⅛	GTE pf 2.48	11.		6	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
14¼	11¼	GTFl pf1.30	11.		z100	12	12	12	+ ½
26⅞	17⅝	GTire 1.50	8.3	5	258	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Genesco		97	389	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
24¼	17¼	Genst g s1.20			32	24	22⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	21	GenuPt s.88	3.6	11	317	24½	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
31⅜	23½	GaPac 1.20	4.2	9	x681	29	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅝
24⅝	19⅝	GaPw pf2.56	13.		16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
25¼	18⅝	GaPw pf2.52	13.		25	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
27¼	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		26	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
79	60¼	GaPw pf7.80	13.		z100	61½	61	61	
77¼	58	GaPw pf7.72	13.		z40	60	60	60	
59½	27⅝	Geosrc .80	1.4	14	x123	58	55	56⅛	— ⅝
30⅝	23	GerbPd 1.62	6.6	7	59	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
94½	35½	Getty 1.50e	1.6	12	666	92¼	91½	91½	— ¼
18¼	14¼	Getty pf1.20	7.5		2	16	16	16	+ ½

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37	14	GidLaw 1	3.0	6	416	34	33⅝	33⅝
19½	12	GiffHill .92	5.1	5	22	18⅝	18	18
28	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.6	7	378	26	25⅝	26
11⅞	6⅞	Ginosinc .48	3.6		91	11⅝	10¼	11⅝
25⅝	15¼	GleasW .80	3.2	7	178	25	24¼	25
52¾	14⅝	GlobMar .20	.4	12	247	u53	50⅝	51
17	10⅝	GldWFn .54	3.7	6	67	15	14¾	14⅝
24	17⅝	Gdrich 1.44	7.2	4	99	20¼	20	20
18⅛	11⅞	Goodyr 1.30	9.5	6	601	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
29	16⅞	GordJw .72	2.5	6	77	29	27⅝	28
29¼	22	Gould 1.72	6.8	7	226	26	25¼	25⅝
27	21¼	Gould pf1.35	5.5		1	24½	24½	24½
43⅝	25⅝	Grace 2.05	4.9	9	617	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝
40¼	31½	Graingr .92	2.4	11	118	39⅝	39	39
14⅛	10¼	Granitvl 1	8.2	6	x19	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
16¼	9⅝	GrayDr .80	7.4	4	29	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
10⅝	6½	GtAtPc			150	7⅝	7½	7⅝
32¼	20	GtLkInt .60a	2.7	5	65	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜
32	24	GNIrn 3.75e	13.	10	17	28¼	28	28¼
40⅝	30⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	4.6	6	83	35⅝	34⅝	35
27⅝	16⅝	GtWFin s.88	4.8	4	774	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
17½	11	Greyh 1.04	6.2	7	1313	17	16½	16⅝
3⅝	13-32	Greyhnd wt			441	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11⅜	8¼	GrowG .44b	4.1	7	71	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
7	4⅛	GthRty			26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
32½	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	4.3	14	488	28⅝	27⅝	28
24⅝	20	Grum pf2.80	12.		11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
16⅝	10	Guardin s.32	2.2	7	51	15	14½	14⅝
19⅝	13⅝	GlfWstn .75	4.1	4	496	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
72½	64½	GlfW pf 5.75	8.7		3	66	66	66
93¼	67½	GlfW pf 3.87	4.4		1	88½	88½	88½
40	30⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	6.6		33	38¼	37¾	37⅞
40¼	23	GulfOil 2.25	5.8	6	x3026	40⅝	39	39
32⅞	10⅞	GulfRes .32	1.1	18	509	31¾	29½	29⅝
55	13½	GulfR pf .20	.4		7	54½	52	52
40½	16½	GulfR pf1.30	3.5		11	39⅝	37½	37½
37½	17	GulfR pf1.60	4.7		25	36	34	34
13⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	13.	7	491	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
102½	79	GlfSU pf8.80	11.		z1420	80	79	80
27⅛	13½	GulfUtd 1	4.9	9	405	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝
54½	39¼	GlfU pf 3.78	8.2		10	47	46	46
16⅞	9¼	Gulton .60	3.6	9	191	u17⅝	16¼	16⅝
		— H—H—H —						
10⅝	2⅞	HMW		7	169	9⅛	8¼	8⅝
25½	19	HackW s 2	10.	6	41	19⅝	d18⅝	19⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Halaco		4	7	6½	6½	6½
29⅝	23¾	HallFB 1.34	5.5	9	132	24⅝	24½	24½
100¼	59⅝	Hallibt 2	2.0	15	1036	u101	99⅝	99⅝
23⅝	18	HamrP 1.58	6.4	5	249	23½	22⅝	23
16	12⅝	HanJS 1.52e	12.		46	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
19⅞	15¼	HanJI 1.84a	12.		37	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
15½	10½	Hndlmn 1	9.2	5	111	11	10⅝	10⅝
51	18¼	HandyH .70	1.6	22	61	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
41⅞	32⅝	Hanna 2	5.0	7	102	39⅝	39	39⅝
41¼	28¼	HarBrJ 1.44	4.2	6	16	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
15⅝	11¼	Hardees .24	1.6	8	83	15	14⅝	14⅝
26	11⅜	Harnishf .40	2.9		211	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝
36⅝	18⅛	Harrah .50	1.4	15	115	36⅛	34	36
34⅝	23¼	HarrBk 2	7.4	6	47	27⅛	26⅝	27
39⅝	25⅛	Harris .72	2.0	14	517	37⅝	35⅝	36
36½	28¼	Harsco 2	5.6	7	125	36	35⅝	36
13⅝	10	HartSM .88	7.0	5	72	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
28⅝	18⅞	HarteHk .68	2.7	13	84	25⅛	24⅝	25
13	7½	HartfZd .40b	4.6	4	36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
16⅝	13¼	HattSe 1.50a	11.	9	5	14⅛	13⅝	14
27	22⅛	HwlIEl 2.44	11.	7	x36	22⅝	d22	22
18⅝	8⅝	HayesA .40	3.7		12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
29⅝	12¼	Hazeltn .60	2.4	10	69	25½	24⅞	25
31⅝	16¼	HealthTec s		6	65	30¼	29¾	29⅞
19	9⅝	Hecks .30	1.8	8	x115	17⅛	16⅝	17
53½	6⅞	HeclaM		13	309	45⅝	44½	45
28⅛	21¼	HellmB s1a	3.9	9	54	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
43⅝	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.1	7	266	u43⅝	42⅝	43
32	26½	Heinz pf1.70	5.3		4	u32¼	32¼	32¼
10⅛	6½	HeleneC		8	31	7⅝	7½	7⅝
34	16	Hellrint 1.20	5.4	7	251	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
56	32⅝	HelmrP s.36	.6	21	154	u57	54½	55
3⅝	1½	HemCap			25	3⅝	3½	3½
8½	7¼	HemInc .75e	9.5		8	8	7⅞	7⅞
24⅝	16⅝	Hercuis 1.20	5.6	6	883	21¾	17⅛	21⅛
26½	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	6.0	6	27	24⅝	23½	23⅝
11⅝	7½	Hesston		18	21	9⅝	9	9
32⅝	25⅝	Heublin 1.66	5.4	9	500	30⅝	30½	30⅝
70½	46⅝	HewlPk s.40	.6	20	259	68¼	67	67
24	9¾	HiShear .40	1.8	7	46	21⅞	21½	21⅝
14⅝	6⅝	HiVolt .12	.9	15	178	13⅝	12¾	13
38⅛	30⅝	Hillenbd 1.30	4.0	6	35	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
36¼	22	Hilton 1.36	3.8	9	647	u36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	7.4	7	94	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛
22⅞	15¼	Holiday .66	3.6	11	325	18½	18¼	18⅜
53⅞	15⅝	HollyS			53	47⅝	46⅝	47
10⅝	8½	HmeG pf1.10	13.		72	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
65	31	Hamst 1.60	2.7	13	368	61½	57¼	59
28⅝	22	Honda .33e	1.3	14	5	25⅝	25¼	25
93	63¼	Honwll 2.60	3.0	8	349	89⅝	87½	87
23½	15⅝	HoovU 1.24	6.9	6	71	18	17⅝	17⅞
11½	2⅝	Horizon		10	159	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
47⅞	26	HospCp .50	1.1	16	88	47¼	46⅝	47
19⅝	12⅝	HostInt .60	3.8	6	54	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
36½	27⅛	HougM 1.60	5.1	7	1	31½	31½	31½
6¼	3¾	HousFb .20	4.2	12	30	5	4¾	4¾
22	16¾	HoushF 1.55	9.0	4	194	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
48½	37⅝	HouF pf2.37	6.2		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
33½	27	HouF pf2.50	9.3		2	27⅛	27	27
31⅝	26¼	HousIn 2.68	9.2	6	456	29⅝	29¼	29⅛
45⅝	25	HousNG 1.10	2.4	12	591	45½	45⅛	45⅛
25⅞	9½	HowdJn .44	1.9	15	2931	23¼	22	22
19⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.76	10.	8	33	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
32¼	16½	HudMn g.80e			93	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛
20½	16⅝	Huffy s .60	3.1	7	73	20	19½	19⅝
61¼	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.5	15	795	57½	56⅝	57
38	30⅝	Human s.75	2.0	16	764	37	36⅛	36⅝
23⅝	19⅞	Huma pf2.50	12.		15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	3.4	9	159	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
23⅝	22	HuttEF s.88	3.3	5	485	u24⅝	23⅝	24
15½	10⅞	Huyck .72	5.3	9	25	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
		— I—I—I —						
30⅝	22¾	IC Ind 1.84	7.7	5	150	24¼	23⅝	23⅞
47	37	IC In pf 3.50	9.0		18	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
8	3⅛	ICN			128	3½	3⅜	3⅜
53⅝	38⅝	INACp 3.30	6.5	5	85	51¾	51⅛	51⅝
17½	14¼	INAIn 1.68	12.		15	14⅝	14½	14⅝
15⅛	10⅝	IU Int .95	7.3	59	571	13⅝	12⅞	13
50	31½	IUInt A			5	50	50	50
25¼	16½	IUInt pf1.25	5.2		11	24½	24	24
20½	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	6.9		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
26⅝	20⅛	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	95	21½	21⅛	21⅛
27½	19¼	IdealB 1.60	6.6	6	497	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
7	4⅛	IdealT .24t	4.2		64	6	5¾	5¾
23⅝	17½	IllPowr 2.28	13.	7	685	18¼	17⅝	17⅞
24⅝	17¾	IlPow pf2.13	11.		z110	20	19½	20
45	34	IlPow pf 4	11.		24	36	35¾	35¾
29½	22¼	ITW 1	3.9	7	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
29⅝	18¼	ImplCp 1.20	5.7	4	201	20⅝	20½	20⅝
29¾	17⅝	INCO .40a	1.4	33	2083	29¼	28	28⅝
9⅝	6	IncCap			14	9⅛	9	9
10¼	8½	IncCC 1.02e	11.		21	9	8⅝	8⅝

(Continued on Page 9)

MCS S.p.A.

U.S. $100,000,000

Seven-Year Floating-Rate Loan

Guaranteed by

EFIM

Ente Partecipazioni e Finanziamento Industria Manifatturiera

Managed by

Banco di Roma

Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A.

National Bank of North America

Nordic Bank Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

N. M. Rothschild and Sons Limited

AFIN S.p.A.

The Daiwa Bank, Limited

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank, Vienna

The Taiyo Kobe Bank, Ltd.

Funds Provided By

Banco di Roma, London Branch.

in association with

Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Copenhagen Handelsbank International S.A.

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

The Daiwa Bank, Limited

Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A.

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank, Vienna

International Westminster Bank Limited

National Bank of North America Nassau (Bahamas) Branch

Nordic Bank Limited

Svenska Handelsbanken S.A.

Swiss Bank Corporation (International) Ltd.

The Taiyo Kobe Bank, Ltd.

December 1979

TO THE HOLDERS OF

INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 20 on Thursday, July 31, 1980 to be Fifteen and five-eighths per cent (15⅝%) per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK, *Fiscal Agent*

DATED: February 1, 1980

IMPORTANT

The above-described Notes mature on July 31, 1980 and may be surrendered on and after said date for payment at the main offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in London, Paris, Zurich, Brussels and Frankfurt, and at the principal office of Banque de Suez-Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg, and at the corporate trust office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in New York City.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 4, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13 15/16 - 14 1/16	8 ⅜ - 8 ½	4 ⅞ - 5	18 1/16 - 18 5/16	12 1/16 - 12
2 M.	14 3/16 - 14 5/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5 5/16 - 7/16	18 - 18 ¼	12 3/16 - 12
3 M.	14 5/16 - 14 7/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5 7/16 - 9/16	17 ¾ - 18	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞
6 M.	14 5/16 - 14 7/16	8 ½ - 8 ⅝	5 ⅜ - 5 ⅝	17 ⅛ - 17 ⅜	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜
1 Y.	13 ⅞ - 14	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5 ⅜ - 5 ⅞	16 - 16 ¼	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 4, 1980 closing bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges).

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.
Amsterdam	1.9285	4.387	110.57 *	47.20 *	0.2387	—	6.807 *	118.04 *
Brussels (a)	28.355	64.46	16.349	6.932	3.505 *	14.6925	—	17.349
Frankfurt	1.745	3.97	—	42.67 *	2.157 x	90.64 *	6.157 *	106.76 *
London (b)	2.283	—	3.9745	9.315	1,843.00	4.3925	64.535	3.7235
Milan	809.30	1,839.60	463.51	197.89	—	419.00	28.528	494.85
New York	—	2.293	0.574	0.245	N.A. x	N.A.	N.A.	0.614
Paris	4.08275	9.301	234.32 *	—	5.056 x	211.94 *	14.4255 *	250.30 *
Zurich	1.6336	3.72135	93.65365 *	39.9633 *	0.2019	84.6952 *	5.76325 *	—
ECU	1.42944	0.628326	2.49566	5.84713	1,156.78	2.75939	40.5318	2.33857

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.945 ; Canadian $: 1.1569 ; Danish krone: 5.4525 ; 30.314 ; Fin. mark: 3.713 ; Hong Kong $: 4.8345 ; Irish £: N.A. ; Israeli £: 37.11 ; Kuwaiti dinar : Norw. krone: 4.892 ; Peseta: 66.16 ; Saudi Riyal : 3.361 ; Schilling: 12.5305 ; Singapore $: Swedish krona: 4.1685 ; U.A.E. dirham : 3.743 ; Yen: 240.30 .

£ Sterling: 1.07625 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. U.S. cents

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

هكذا الاصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
46¾	InperR	3.16	5.3	8	257	60½	59¾	59¾	—1	
29¾	InpR pf	2.25	6.4		29	37¼	36½	36½	— ⅝	
13¼	InprTec	.56	3.5	12	21	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛	
29½	IntdStl	2.80	8.5	5	377	33⅛	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛	
11½	Insilco	.94b	7.0	6	101	13¾	13¼	13½		
13¾	Insilc pf	1.25	7.2		14	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛	
1	InstInvTr				30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
15⅜	Intepon	.48	1.9	10	49	26	25½	25½	— ⅛	
16½	ItcpSe	1.92a	11.		20	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛	
36	Interco	2.40	6.2	6	12	39	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅛	
89½	Inter pf	wi			1	91¾	91¾	91¾		
25½	IntDiv	8.11e		6	11	33¼	33¼	33¼		
22⅜	IntHr	2.20	7.4	4	65	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅜	
18¼	IntAlum	.60	4.1	7	35	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛	
61½	IBM s	3.44	5.0	13	2882	69¾	68¾	69⅛	— ⅛	
18¼	IntFlav	.80	4.1	12	549	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛	
32	IntHarv	2.50	7.7	3	721	33	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜	
39⅜	IntMin	3	5.5	7	124	55⅛	54⅜	54½	— ⅜	
17	IntMult	1.20	6.7	6	59	18	17⅞	17⅞		
35⅜	IntPapr	2.20	5.7	5	954	39½	38¾	38½	— ⅝	
9¾	IntRectf	.32	1.2	9	76	27⅜	26⅞	27	— ⅛	
24¼	IntTT	2.40	8.4	10	2015	28¾	28	28½	+ ⅛	
40½	IntTT pfJ	4	8.6		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¾	
39½	IntTT pfK	4	8.8		161	45¾	44½	45¼	+ ¾	
45¾	IntTT pfO	5	10.		4	49	48⅝	48	+ ⅛	
30¾	IntTT pf	2.25	6.4		3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛	
43	IntTT pf	4.50	9.4		8	48	48	48		
16½	Intrsce	1.60a	6.4	4	37	25¼	25	25⅛		
27⅜	IntpSo	1.60b	4.5	8	17	35¾	35¼	35¼		
12¼	IntgPar	1.90	12.	6	28	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛	
17⅜	IowaBT	s.40	2.1	7	77	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅛	
12¾	IowaEl	1.60	12.	6	40	13	12⅞	13		
17½	IowaIG	2.10	12.	6	53	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜	
18¾	IowaPS	2.04	11.	6	x68	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅜	
21	IowaRs	2.52	12.	6	31	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛	
4⅜	IpcoCo	.12	2.7	8	19	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
28	IrvgBk	2.44	6.9	4	43	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜		
18⅜	IslaCp			17	230	30¾	29½	29⅞	—1	
3½	ItelCp				447	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝		
4	Itel pf				20	5⅛	5	5⅛		
	— J—J—J —									
19½	JmesF	1.40	5.7	9	137	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅛	
17⅜	JomeRv	n.48	2.1	6	351	u23½	22¾	23	+ 2⅛	
8¼	Jamsw	.88b	.7	5	191	u12	11	11¾	+ ⅛	
8½	JapnF	1.32e	13.		176	10	10	10		
28½	JeffPi	1.20	4.0	7	492	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛	
28	JerCp	pf	4.		x10	28½	28½	28½	—1	
35½	JerCe	pf	8.	14.	x90	56¼	56	56	—1	
95¼	JerCp	pf	13.50	14.		x130	98	97	97	—1
15⅜	JerCp	pf	2.18	15.		21	15¼	d14¾	14¾	— ⅛
20	JewelC	1.68	5.9	8	42		28⅝	28¾	28⅝	
3	Jewelcor			14	29	4⅝	4½	4½	—½	
21⅞	JhnMan	1.92	8.4	5	246	23¾	22¾	22¾	—1	
51⅜	JnMn	pf5.40	11.		149	51¼	d51¼	51¼	— ⅛	
64⅜	JohnJn	2	2.7	13	472	75¾	74⅜	75¾	+ ⅜	
6⅛	JohnEF		.25		17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛	
24½	JohnCn	1.20	4.3	8	373	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛	
30½	JohnCpf	2	5.8		19	34¾	34¾	34¾		
8⅞	JonLan	.60	6.6	9	46	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
38½	JonLaupf	5	12.		x170	40½	40	40½	+1½	
28	Jorgen	1.50	4.6	5	1	32½	32½	32½		
16¾	Jostens	1	4.6	9	73	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅜	
26⅜	JoyMfg	1.72	4.7	10	134	37½	36¾	36⅝	— ⅛	
	— K—K—K —									
35½	KLM	3.49e	9.1		31	39½	38½	38½	+ ⅛	
21¼	K mart	.84	4.0	7	1679	21⅝	d21⅛	21¼	— ⅛	
17½	KaisAl	1.20	4.9	5	x226	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛	
58½	KaiAl	pf4.12	5.1		x4	81	81	81	+ ½	
70	Kai	57pf4.75	5.1		x3	u95	92½	92½	+8¾	
19½	KaisCe	1.40	6.0	5	79	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛	
16⅜	KaiCp	pf 1.37	7.4		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		
22¼	KaiSrSt				332	30⅜	29¾	29¾	—1	
6¾	KaneMill	.28	3.1	3	40	9¼	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛	
13½	Kaneb	.80	3.1	13	205	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝		
21⅞	KCtyPL	2.66	12.	7	69	22⅛	d21¼	22	+ ⅛	
35⅜	KCPL	pf4.35	12.		z1200	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛	
18	KCPL	pf2.20	12.		1	18	18	18	— ¼	
19	KCPL	pf2.33	12.		2	19	19	19		
19¾	KCSoIn	1.10	2.0	7	111	u38	36¼	37¼	+1¼	
14½	KanGE	1.94	13.	9	68	15⅜	15	15		
17¾	KanNb	1.48	6.7	9	69	22¾	22	22	— ¼	
15⅞	KanPL	1.24	12.	6	63	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛	
18¾	KaPL	pf2.23	11.		2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜	
5⅝	KatyInd			5	220	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜	
17½	Katy	pf 1.46	4.3		30	34¼	33½	33¾	— ¼	
7	KaufBr	.24	2.3	8	343	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜	
13	Kauf	pf 1.50	9.4		10	16	15	16	+1¾	
13⅛	Keene	.60	3.0	6	27	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛	
7¼	Keller	.30	2.6	6	60	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛	
17⅛	Kellogg	1.32	7.2	9	286	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛	
8¼	Kellwd	.80	8.4		23	9¾	9½	9½		
13½	KenilRty	.10e		.3	76	22	30½	30¼	30¼	
34⅜	Kenmtl	1.44	2.5	9	38	57½	56¾	56¾	— ⅛	
21¼	Kennct	1.40	3.5	10	742	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛	
17½	KyUnl	2.12	12.	9	32	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛	
8¼	KerrGls	.40	4.0	6	44	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛	
15½	KerrMc	1.70	9.1		61	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛	
46	KerrR	1.55	2.1	12	301	74⅜	73½	73½	— ⅜	
9	KeysCon				21	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛	
17	Keyslnt	s.48	1.8	15	82	27½	27	27¼	+ ⅛	
27¾	KiddePb	1.80	4.8	5	70	37½	36⅜	37¼	+ ⅛	
39½	KimbCl	2.88	6.5	7	72	44¾	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛	
11⅛	KingDSt	.90	7.7	5	120	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛	
15½	Kirsch	1.32	7.7	6	51	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛	
20⅜	KnigtRd	.70	2.9	9	71	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛	
17½	Koehrin	1.10	5.0	5	x32	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛	
23⅛	Kopper	n1.20	4.6	31	9	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛	
23½	Kolmr	.64	1.6	12	19	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛	
20½	Kolmr	wi			7	20½	d20¼	20½	— ⅛	
17⅜	Kopprs	1.40	5.4	8	134	26¾	26⅛	26½	— ⅛	
38½	Kopprpf	4	10.		z150	39½	38½	39½	+1	
43	Kraft	3.20	7.0	7	358	46¾	45	46	+1	
16⅜	Kroger	s1.36	8.1	4	741	17	d16¾	16¾	— ⅛	
9½	Kuhlm	.80	7.7	7	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	
10¼	Kysor	.88	8.0	3	47	11¼	11	11	— ⅛	
	— L—L—L —									
6	LFE	.12r	.9	12	69	12⅜	12¾	12⅜		
14¾	LITCO	1	5.8	7	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛	
6⅝	LTV			3	5152	u13¼	12½	13	+ ½	
10½	LTVA	.36f	1.9		4	u19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼	
6⅞	LTV	pf 1			45	13	12¾	13	+ ½	
23⅛	LTV	pf 2.60	7.6		222	u35¼	33½	34¾	+ ⅝	
8⅛	LQuint	1.11	10.	16	156	11¾	10⅞	11	+ ⅛	
19	LacGas	1.86	8.7	5	9	21¼	21⅜	21⅜		
14¾	LamSe	s.80	5.2	5	93	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛	
11⅜	LaneBry	1	6.2	8	168	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜	
26¾	Lanier	s .44	1.6	14	180	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛	
9⅝	LawtCh	.60	5.4	12	182	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛	
31⅞	LearPet	n.12	.2	28	111	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛	
17½	LearSg	1.04	3.6	6	703	u29½	29	29	+ ⅛	
42½	LearS	pf2.25	5.3		6	u75	74	74	+3	
18¾	LawyTrn	1.30	5.6	7	85	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	+ ⅜	
19⅝	LeeEnt	.84	3.9	8	10	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛	
19½	Leesona	1.16	2.8	10	104	41¾	41¼	41½	— ½	
10	LesPlat	n.48	4.0	5	30	12¾	12	12	+ ⅛	
11⅛	LehVal	Ind			12	43	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	Lehmn	1.67e	13.		535	12⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅛	
13	Lennar	s.32	1.6	5	100	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛	
23⅛	Lenox	1.30	4.7	8	66	28½	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛	
6⅜	LesFay	.48	6.6	5	51	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	
15⅜	LevFdC				18	21¾	21¼	21½		
12⅜	LevFln	.75a	5.7		2	13¼	13¼	13¼		
32⅛	LevlStr	s1.10	3.4	7	361	33¾	32¾	32¾	—1	
17⅜	LevitzF	1	3.7	6	24	27¾	27¼	27¼		
23⅜	LOF	2.20a	8.5	5	67	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛	
47	LOF	pf 4.75	9.8		6	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛	
14	LibtyCp	s.60	3.2	7	44	18½	18½	18½		
2	LibrtyLn			175	118	3¾	3¾	3½	+ ⅛	
8	LibtL	pf			1	12	12	12	+ ⅛	
14	Lifemk	.48	1.9	12	36	25½	25	25	— ⅛	
29⅜	Liggett	2.50	6.4	6	245	40¾	38¾	39¼	+ ½	
47⅛	LillyEli	2.10	3.7	13	462	57¾	56½	56½	— ¾	
35½	LincNt	2.80	6.3	7	94	45	44	44¾	+ ⅛	
71	LincNtpf	3	3.4		2	89	89	89	+1½	
14	LincPi	1.80a	12.		3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛	
4⅜	Lionel	.16	2.5	9	107	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛	
18⅝	Litton	1b	1.9	9	998	55	53¾	53¾	—2¾	
19	Litt	pfc pf			8	81½	81½	81½	—3	
18¼	Lilton	pf 2	10.		19	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛	
18⅛	Lockhd			18	1013	43¾	41½	41½	—2	
11	Loctite	.52	1.7	12	131	31⅜	31¼	31¾	— ⅛	
11⅜	Loews	1.28	1.8	5	176	69¾	68¼	68¼		
10¼	LomFn	s	6.7	7	130	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜	
16⅜	LomMt	2.36e	13.	8	43	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜	
21⅛	LnStar	1.60	5.6	5	82	29⅜	29¼	29⅜		
13¾	LilLCo	1.78	12.	6	326	14¾	14½	14½		
17	LilLpfK	8.20	12.		x200	67	67	67		
18⅛	LilLpfP	2.43	13.		11	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼	
10¾	LilLpfO	7.47	12.		57	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛	
5	LongDr	.76	2.9	10	36	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜		
14⅜	LoralCp	1.20	2.1	16	264	57¾	56¾	56¾		
3⅜	LaLand	1.48	2.8	12	1152	54¾	53¾	53¾	—1⅛	
8¾	LaPac	.60b	2.4	7	312	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝		
7⅜	LouvGs	2.06	12.	8	32	18	17¾	17¾		
8½	Lowenst	.371	3.7	21	17	10½	10	10		
7	Lowes	n .40	3.5	9	70	12½	12	12	— ⅛	
1	Lubrzl	1.80	2.9	14	x419	62½	62	62½	+ ½	
4⅝	LuckyS	1	6.7	7	128	14	13⅞	14¾	+ ⅛	
11⅛	Ludlow	.70	5.1	11	100	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛	
2	Lukens	.96	6.0	11	45	16½	15⅝	16	+ ⅛	
31½	LynCSys	.40	1.8	15	50	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛	
	— M—M—M —									
9¾	MACOM	s.20	.5	24	120	38⅜	37½	38	+ ½	
7½	MCA	1.50	2.7	10	177	55½	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅛	
0⅝	MEI	.40	3.1	7	69	13¼	13	13		
8⅜	MGIC	1	3.7	8	817	27¾	27	27¼		
4⅜	MacAF	1	4.4	8	72	27¾	26⅝	27	— ⅛	
7⅝	MacDn	.40	4.5	8	78	9¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛	
7¾	Macke	.52	5.7	5	54	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
21⅜	MB Ltd	n1.40a			23	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜	
1	Macmill	.62	5.3	8	528	15⅜	15	15½	+ ½	
6½	Macmlpf	1.20	5.2		2	23	23	23	+1	
7	Macy	2.25	4.2	7	16	54½	53¾	54	— ⅛	
3⅜	MadFd	2.45e	13.		221	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛	
6⅞	MagicCf	.60	8.0	5	112	7⅝	7½	7½		
6¼	MainN	1.12	3.8	10	28	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛	
5⅞	MalAst	n		7	204	17¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅜	
5⅝	Manhin	.36b	4.9	3	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
5¾	MannLt	.30	4.4	9	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛	
9⅞	MfrHan	2.52	7.8	5	671	32½	32⅜	32⅜		
6¼	MAPCO	1.60	2.5	11	944	64	63	63¼	+ ⅛	
4¼	MarOil	s1.60	2.5	11	944	64	63	63¼	+ ⅛	
31⅞	MarMid	.80	2.8	6	713	21¾	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛	
14⅜	MarlanL	.64	4.2	21	157	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛	
13⅜	MarkCll	.36	1.9	14	53	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜	
7½	MarkInf	1.20	6.3		4	19	19	19	+ ⅛	
19	Marley	1	4.3	7	56	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛	
19⅜	Marriot	.20	.5	12	1568	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛	
9	MrshM	3.60	5.4	11	148	67½	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅜	
5¾	MrshF	1.24	6.7	9	x168	19¼	18½	18½	— ⅜	
0⅛	MarIM	2.12	4.1	7	204	53	51¾	52	— ⅛	
0⅛	MaryK	.60	.2	13	90	31¾	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛	
7⅜	Md Cp	.64	2.3	8	77	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛	
9⅛	Masco	60	2.3	10	30	26¾	26	26¾		
2⅛	Masonit	1.20	4.9	7	182	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛	
0⅛	MasM	1.40e	12.	8	46	12¼	12	12	— ⅛	
8¾	MassyF	9			205	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛	
3¾	MasCo	1.72	12.		53	14½	d13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛	
9	MasInc	1.12	12.		27	9¾	9⅝	9⅝		
7⅞	MatsuE	.68r	2.3	8	10	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ 1⅛	
6⅜	Mattel	.20	2.2	8	1304	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	
3⅞	Mattel	wt			1078	6¾	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜	
14⅛	Mattl	pf 2.50	10.		44	24⅜	24½	24⅜	+ ⅛	
1⅜	MayDS	1.40	5.9	5	300	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛	
9½	MayerO	1.10	5.5	7	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛	
3½	MaysJW			4	8	3½	3½	3½		
2⅛	Mavis	1.80a	7.0	8	43	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜	
5⅞	McDrm	1.20	3.8	229	1138	32⅛	32	32	—1	
7½	McDrpf	2.28	6.4		75	36½	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛	
3	McDrpf	2.60	11.		107	23¾	23¾	23¾		
9¼	McDnld	.56	1.3	9	433	43¾	42¾	43⅜		
0	McDonD	.90	2.0	9	1229	47⅜	45⅞	46	—1⅜	
4	McDonn	1.32	4.4	6	3	30	30	30		
4⅛	McGEd	1.80	6.3	7	30	28½	28¾	28¾	— ⅛	
3	McGrH	1.52	5.0	10	122	30¾	30¼	30½	— ⅛	
3	McIntyr	9			250	79¼	74½	76¼	—2¾	

Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
16½	11½	McLean	.64		5.4		71	11⅞	11½	11⅝ +	⅛
13¾	7⅜	McLout				6	41	9	8¾	8¾ —	¼
58	13¾	McMorO	.10		.2238		71	50⅜	49¾	49⅞	
20½	11⅜	McNeil	.80		5.2	8	59	15⅜	15⅛	15¼ —	⅛
29¾	23¼	Mead	1.80		6.7	5	118	27⅛	26¾	26¾ —	⅛
48½	28¾	Measrx	.50		1.3	13	110	38	37⅜	37⅜	
72¾	30½	Medtrn	.60		1.0	16	171	64¾	62¾	63	—1¾
31½	25¼	Melville	1.60		5.5	8	221	29½	28½	29¼ +	⅜
39	16½	Memorex				5	307	19	18	18 —	½
41	33¾	MercSfr	1		2.5	6	18	39½	39¾	39¾ +	⅛
29¼	22½	MerTx	s1.20		4.9	6	5	24¼	24	24¼	
75¾	62½	Merck	2.30		3.4	13	733	68¼	67¾	68¼ +	⅜
39½	27½	Meridth	1.20		3.0	19	19	u68	39¼	40 +	½
24¾	15½	MerrLv	.96		4.1	7	x2504	24¼	23¾	23¾ —	⅛
66½	34¾	MesaPet	n				642	65½	63¼	63¼ —	½
42⅜	27¼	MesaRoy	n.12e		.3		570	47¼	40¼	40½	
18¼	15¼	Mesab	1.40e		8.8	11	107	16⅜	15⅞	16	
21¾	15¼	Mesta				6		18¼	17⅞	17⅞ —	⅜
27⅜	14½	MGM	.60b		3.2	2	302	19¾	19	19 —	⅛
74½	58¾	Mehrn	3.20		4.4	9	28	73½	72	72¼ +	⅛
39½	26	MIE	pfC3.90		15.		x500	28	26½	26½ —	2½
84	51	MIE	pfF8.12		15.		z40	55	54	54 —	2
85½	55	MIE	pfJ8.32		14.		z110	58½	58½	—	½
85¾	55	MIE	pfJ 8.32		15.		z130	57	55	57 +	½
72¾	30½	Meditrn	.60		1.0	16	171	64¾	62¾	63 —1	¼
31½	25¼	Melville	1.60		5.5	8	221	29½	28½	29¼ +	⅜
39	16½	Memorex				5	307	19	18	18 —	½
41	33¾	MercStr	1		2.5	6	18	39½	39¾	39¾ +	⅛
29¼	22½	MerTx	s1.20		4.9	6	5	24¼	24	24¼	
75¾	62½	Merck	2.30		3.4	13	733	68¼	67¾	68¼ +	⅛
39½	27½	Meridth	1.20		3.0	19	19	u68	39¼	40 +	½
24¾	15½	MerrLv	.96		4.1	7	x2504	24¼	23¾	23¾ —	⅛
66½	34¾	MesaPet	n				642	65½	63¼	63¼ —	½
42⅜	27¼	MesaRoy	n.12e		.3		570	47¼	40¼	40½	
18¼	15¼	Mesab	1.40e		8.8	11	107	16⅜	15⅞	16	
21¾	15¼	Mesta				6		18¼	17⅞	17⅞ —	⅜
27⅜	14½	MGM	.60b		3.2	2	302	19¾	19	19 —	⅛
74½	58¾	Mehrn	3.20		4.4	9	28	73½	72	72¼ +	⅛
39½	26	MIE	pfC3.90		15.		x500	28	26½	26½ —	2½
85½	55	MIE	pfF8.12		15.		z40	55	54	54 —	2
85½	55	MIE	pfJ8.32		14.		z110	58½	58½	—	½
85¾	55	MIE	pfJ 8.32		15.		z130	57	55	57 +	½
72¾	30½	Meditrn	.60		1.0	16	171	64¾	62¾	63 —1	¼
31½	25¼	Melville	1.60		5.5	8	221	29½	28½	29¼ +	⅜
39	16½	Memorex				5	307	19	18	18 —	½
41	33¾	MercStr	1		2.5	6	18	39½	39¾	39¾ +	⅛
29¼	22½	MerTx	s1.20		4.9	6	5	24¼	24	24¼	
75¾	62½	Merck	2.30		3.4	13	733	68¼	67¾	68¼ +	⅜
39½	27½	Meridth	1.20		3.0	19	19	u68	39¼	40 +	½
24¾	15½	MerrLv	.96		4.1	7	x2504	24¼	23¾	23¾ —	⅛
66½	34¾	MesaPet	n				642	65½	63¼	63¼ —	½
42⅜	27¼	MesaRoy	n.12e		.3		570	47¼	40¼	40½	
18¼	15¼	Mesab	1.40e		8.8	11	107	16⅜	15⅞	16	
21¾	15¼	Mesta				6		18¼	17⅞	17⅞ —	⅜
27⅜

Chicago Futures

February 4, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.75	4.82½	4.70½	4.77½	+.04¾
May	4.78½	4.91	4.77	4.86½	+.08
Jul	4.84	4.95½	4.80	4.92¼	+.10½
Sep	4.94	5.06	4.91	5.03¾	+.11¾
Dec	5.11	5.23½	5.08½	5.19½	+.10
Mar	5.22	5.37½	5.21½	5.33	+.11

Sales Fri. 32,845. Total open interest Fri. 58,606, up 2,714 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.78	2.80	2.77½	2.78¾	+.02
May	2.91½	2.93½	2.90½	2.92¼	+.02½
Jul	2.99	3.03	2.98	3.01¼	+.03
Sep	3.07½	3.09	3.06½	3.08¼	+.02¾
Dec	3.13	3.16	3.12¼	3.14¼	+.02
Mar	3.25	3.26½	3.23	3.25¼	+.01½

Sales Fri. 28,240. Total open interest Fri. 167,869, up 81 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.71	6.85	6.71	6.81¼	+.12¾
May	6.93	7.06	6.93	7.03¾	+.13¼
Jul	7.15	7.27	7.14	7.26½	+.14¼
Aug	7.24½	7.34	7.23	7.34	+.13
Sep	7.27	7.40	7.26	7.40	+.14
Nov	7.35	7.45	7.34	7.44½	+.11
Jan	7.51½	7.61	7.50½	7.60	+.10
Mar	7.70	7.77	7.70	7.77	+.10

Sales Fri. 29,605. Total open interest Fri. 107,363, up 729 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	185.50	187.50	185.50	187.10	+2.20
May	191.00	192.50	190.60	192.10	+2.00
Jul	195.70	198.00	195.70	197.40	+2.20
Aug	197.70	200.00	197.70	199.20	+2.00
Sep	200.20	201.50	200.20	201.60	+1.90
Oct	202.50	203.00	202.50	203.00	+1.80
Dec	204.00	206.10	204.00	206.10	+1.70
Jan	205.50	207.20	205.50	207.00	+1.70
Mar	210.00	211.20	210.00	211.60	+1.90

Sales Fri. 6,131. Total open interest Fri. 49,468, up 178 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	24.15	24.65	24.10	24.57	+.44
May	24.65	25.15	24.55	25.07	+.47
Jul	25.07	25.60	25.01	25.52	+.45
Aug	25.30	25.75	25.25	25.72	+.45
Sep	25.50	25.95	25.50	25.93	+.43
Oct	25.75	26.05	25.75	26.02	+.37
Dec	26.05	26.38	26.08	26.34	+.34
Jan	26.10	26.35	26.10	26.35	+.32
Mar	26.35	26.51	26.35	26.53	+.18
May	26.85	26.85	26.75	26.77	+.37

Sales Fri. 7,784. Total open interest Fri. 63,233, up 718 from Thur.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.48¼	1.51¾	1.47¾	1.51	+.03½
May	1.56½	1.59¾	1.56¼	1.59½	+.03½
Jul	1.64¼	1.68	1.64¼	1.67½	+.03½
Sep	1.69¾	1.73	1.69¾	1.73	+.03½
Dec	1.79¾	1.82½	1.79	1.82½	+.03¾

Sales Fri. 318. Total open interest Fri. 4,772, up 6 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	65.47	66.90	65.47	66.82	+1.35
Apr	69.20	70.80	69.10	70.72	+1.27
Jun	72.00	73.75	71.80	73.72	+1.42
Aug	72.15	73.80	71.90	73.77	+1.40
Oct	70.95	72.65	70.60	72.60	+1.45
Dec	71.80	73.67	71.55	73.55	+1.38

Est. sales 30,018; sales Fri. 25,018. Total open interest Fri. 58,247, up 1,055 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	83.40	84.85	83.10	84.82	+1.42
Apr	83.75	85.42	83.75	85.42	+1.50
May	84.40	85.97	84.30	85.97	+1.42
Aug	84.97	86.60	84.90	86.60	+1.50
Sep	84.85	86.00	84.70	86.00	+1.50
Oct	83.95	85.50	83.50	85.20	+1.50
Nov	84.70	86.25	84.50	86.25	+1.45

Est. sales 3,577; sales Fri. 3,866. Total open interest Fri. 15,511, up 270 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	38.50	39.42	38.50	39.30	+.43
Apr	37.90	38.57	37.60	38.37	+.22
Jun	41.90	42.60	41.75	42.25	+.10
Jul	43.45	43.75	43.15	43.65	+.10
Aug	42.50	43.45	42.50	42.92	—.03
Oct	42.20	42.70	42.20	42.67	+.32
Dec	44.77	45.80	44.77	45.25	+.48
Feb	46.25	46.25	46.25	46.25	+.50
Apr	45.25	45.50	45.25	45.50	+.50

Est. sales 8,785; sales Fri. 9,284. Total open interest Fri. 27,169, up 218 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.00	39.90	38.95	39.72	+.50
Mar	39.65	40.47	39.45	40.20	+.45
May	41.75	42.50	41.50	42.37	+.47
Jul	43.55	44.35	43.40	44.15	+.40
Aug	43.80	44.25	43.40	43.77	—.33
Feb	52.00	52.50	52.00	52.40	—.10

Est. sales 9,569; sales Fri. 13,398. Total open interest Fri. 30,080, up 449 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	43.50	43.75	43.50	43.55	.
Apr	44.50	44.50	43.95	44.00	.
Jun	45.25	45.25	45.25	45.25	+.10
Jul	.	.	.	44.70	+.20
Aug	.	.	.	44.20	.

Est. sales 34; sales Fri. 82. Total open interest Fri 1,017; off 11 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	.	.	.	42.25	
Mar	50.30	50.30	49.00	49.10	—1.20
Apr	48.00	48.20	48.00	48.30	—.40
May	49.50	49.60	49.00	49.10	—.70

Est. sales 25; sales Fri. 22. Total open interest Fri. 79, unchanged from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	194.00	196.20	193.20	195.80	+1.00
May	197.60	200.40	197.00	200.00	+1.60
Jul	202.00	204.00	201.50	204.00	+1.50
Sep	205.50	208.00	204.50	208.00	+2.50
Nov	206.50	208.50	206.00	208.50	+2.50
Jan	210.00	211.50	210.00	211.50	+.50
Mar	217.00	217.00	217.00	217.00	+1.00
May	.	.	.	218.50	—.50

Sales Fri. 676. Total open interest Fri. 3,317, up 3 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	73-18	73-18	73-01	73-03	—14
Jun	73-22	73-22	72-25	72-27	—17
Sep	73-29	73-29	73-05	73-09	—22
Dec	74-15	74-15	73-25	73-28	—23
Mar	74-29	74-29	74-09	74-11	—21
Jun	74-30	74-30	74-14	74-14	—18
Sep	74-20	74-20	74-09	74-09	—18
Dec	74-20	74-20	74-01	74-01	—18
Mar	74-16	74-16	74-00	74-00	—18
Jun	74-00	74-00	73-25	73-25	—18
Sep	74-06	74-06	73-24	73-24	—18

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2650	2.2880	2.2645	2.2860	+205
Jun	2.2540	2.2760	2.2585	2.2750	+180
Sep	2.2440	2.2690	2.2440	2.2660	+210
Dec	2.2440	2.2450	2.2440	2.2450	+150

Est. sales 4,742; sales Fri. 3,619. Total open interest Fri. 9,744, off 869 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8650	.8653	.8625	.8627	+01
Jun	.8660	.8668	.8645	.8645	—03
Sep	.8685	.8697	.8674	.8674	—11
Dec	.8714	.8724	.8685	.8685	—25
Mar	.8735	.8735	.8700	.8700	

Est. sales 2,596; sales Fri. 3,831. Total open interest Fri. 10,161, up 1,380 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ pr mrk.					
Mr	.5763	.5787	.5763	.5782	+10
Jun	.5846	.5868	.5846	.5866	+14
Sep	.5914	.5935	.5914	.5933	+07
Dec	.	.	.	.6005	

Est. sales 2,502; sales Fri. 3,202. Total open interest Fri. 10,999, off 1,236 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.	.	.	.24700	
Jun	.	.	.	.25000	—000

Est. sales 0; sales Fri. 0. Total open interest Fri. 36, unchanged from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004186	.004198	.004185	.004196	+22
Jun	.004247	.004257	.004240	.004255	+22
Sep	.004305	.004315	.004302	.004315	+15
Dec	.004380	.004380	.004350	.004350	+05

Est. sales 1,280; sales Fri. 2,749. Total open interest Fri. 3,921, off 78 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6174	.6209	.6174	.6208	+27
Jun	.6299	.6338	.6298	.6335	+50
Sep	.6416	.6453	.6412	.6453	+25
Dec	.6540	.6552	.6535	.6552	+17

Est. sales 1,993; sales Fri. 3,133. Total open interest Fri. 10,785, off 678 from Thur. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

Tokyo Exchange

February 4, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	148	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	192
Asahi Glass	370	Mitsubi Chem.	211
Canon	641	Mitsubi Corp.	720
Dai Nip. Print	547	Mitsubi Elec	285
Fuji Bank	410	Mitsui Co.	383
Fuji Photo	515	Mitsukoshi	439
Hitachi	263	Nippon Elec.	426
Honda Motor	616	Nippon Steel	132
C. Itoh	482	Sharp	620
I.H.I.	139	Sony Corp	1,490
Japan Air L.	2,570	Sumitomo Bank	405
Kansai El. Pwr.	900	Sumitomo Chem.	130
Kao Soap	418	Sumitomo Metal	130
Kawasaki Steel	133	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	418	Takeda	524
Komatsu	345	Teijin	151
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine	648
Matsu El. Ind.	728	Toray	226
Matsu E. Wks	562	Toyota	808

New index: 468.64; Previous: 468.99
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,794.21; Previous: 6,796.53

New York Futures

February 4, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.90	6.01	5.90	5.95	—0.05
Apr	6.15	6.40	6.15	6.32	+0.02
May	7.38	7.48	7.29	7.43	+0.12
Nov	6.90	7.10	7.00	7.04	—0.02

Est. sales 358; sales Fri. 710. Total open interest Fri. 4,217 up 124 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE "C" 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	168.00	169.24	167.50	168.95	+0.34
May	172.50	173.75	171.75	173.49	+0.58
Jul	177.20	178.70	176.51	178.56	+0.62
Sep	179.25	180.80	178.25	180.26	+0.70
Dec	177.50	177.95	177.00	177.52	+0.27
Mar	177.00	177.00	175.75	175.45	—0.73
May	176.00	176.00	176.00	175.02	—0.98

Est. sales 2,825; sales Fri. 4,315. Total open interest Fri. 13,489 up 412 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	23.00	23.49	22.70	23.17	+0.79
May	23.30	23.63	23.10	23.63	+1.00
Jul	23.30	23.89	23.30	23.89	+1.00
Sep	23.75	23.90	23.38	23.80	+0.92
Oct	23.86	23.86	23.35	23.86	+1.00
Jan	23.55	23.65	23.55	23.65	+1.00
Mar	24.01	24.01	23.45	24.01	+1.00
May	23.95	23.95	23.40	23.95	+1.00

Est. sales 23,750; sales Fri. 27,354. Total open interest Fri. 108,075 up 5,034 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	144.00	147.75	144.00	147.75	+4.00
May	144.00	147.50	144.00	147.50	+4.00
Jul	143.95	147.50	143.50	147.50	+4.00
Sep	144.25	147.75	144.25	147.75	+4.00
Dec	3,210	3,284	3,210	3,283	+0.87
Mar	.	.	.	3,328	+0.87

Est. sales 1,818; sales Fri. 1,157. Total open interest Fri. 8,474 up 160 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	87.30	88.30	86.40	87.95	+0.65
May	87.50	89.40	87.00	89.20	+1.10
Jul	89.40	90.30	88.80	90.30	+1.20
Sep	90.50	91.50	90.30	91.50	+1.15
Nov				92.00	+1.00
Jan	90.40	91.20	90.40	91.00	+0.50
Mar	90.75	91.40	90.75	91.40	+0.10
May	91.00	91.00	91.00	92.25	+0.45

Est. sales 1,000; sales Fri. 1,237. Total open interest Fri. 7,773 up 161 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2, 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	88.21	88.21	87.50	88.21	+2.00
May	88.08	88.42	87.70	88.42	+2.00
Jul	88.20	88.67	88.70	88.67	+2.00
Oct	81.50	82.48	80.75	82.30	+1.82
Dec	77.90	79.35	77.60	78.69	+1.24
Mar	79.30	80.80	79.00	79.93	+1.03
May	79.60	81.20	79.60	80.50	+1.30

Est. sales 8,050; sales Fri. 14,885. Total open interest Fri. 54,713 up 667 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	125.30	126.00	125.30	124.90	—4.80
Mar	127.50	128.40	126.30	126.30	—5.00
May	129.00	130.00	127.70	127.70	—5.00
Jul	130.50	131.00	128.70	128.80	—4.80
Sep	131.50	132.00	130.00	129.50	—4.60
Dec	131.50	132.20	129.90	130.30	—4.40
Jan				130.70	—4.30
Mar	133.00	133.20	132.00	131.30	—4.20
May	133.00	133.50	132.00	131.90	—4.10
Jul	133.00	133.00	133.80	132.50	—4.00
Sep	133.80	134.00	133.50	133.10	—3.90
Dec	134.00	134.00	133.70	134.00	—3.70

Est. sales 8,500; sales Fri. 8,879. Total open interest Fri. 63,834 up 702 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	3300.0	3300.0	3280.0	3300.0	—115.0
Mar	3465.0	3465.0	3375.0	3375.0	—100.0
Apr				3400.0	—100.0
May	3430.0	3430.0	3425.0	3425.0	—100.0
Jul	3465.0	3465.0	3465.0	3465.0	—100.0
Sep	3520.0	3560.0	3510.0	3510.0	—100.0
Dec	3564.5	3564.5	3564.5	3564.5	—100.0
Jan	3583.0	3583.0	3583.0	3583.0	—100.0
Mar	3622.0	3622.0	3622.0	3621.0	—100.0
May	3659.0	3659.0	3659.0	3659.0	—100.0
Jul	.	.	.	3697.0	—100.0
Sep	.	.	.	3735.0	—100.0

Est. sales 1,620; sales Fri. 984. Total open interest Fri. 77,724 off 132 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	670.00	677.70	659.00	660.00	—23.30
Mar	675.00	678.00	672.00	668.00	—25.50
Apr	691.00	695.00	673.00	677.00	—27.00
Jun	708.00	717.00	695.00	699.50	—27.50
Aug	730.00	737.00	720.00	721.90	—27.70
Oct	751.00	758.00	744.00	743.68	—28.00
Dec	785.00	785.00	763.80	764.70	—28.00
Feb	795.00	795.00	782.00	785.30	—28.00
Apr	826.00	820.00	803.50	805.70	—28.00
Jun	830.00	830.00	822.00	826.20	—28.00
Aug	862.00	862.00	862.00	846.70	—28.00
Oct				867.28	—28.00
Dec	910.00	910.00	900.00	867.29	—28.00

Est. sales 14,000; sales Fri. 20,804. Total open interest Fri. 170,051 off 1,374 from Thur.

Cash Prices

February 4, 1980

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.08	1.30
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.46½	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	103-104	91-92
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	0.42
Copper elect., lb	130½	88¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3694	7.1408
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	35½
Silver N.Y., oz	32.000	7.140
Gold N.Y., oz	669.75	243.10

Commodity Indexes

February 4, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,422.40 f	1,433.20 f
Reuters	1,876.80	1,822.10
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	450.81
D.J. Futures	N.A.	459.34

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

February 4, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	2,150	2,065	2,150	2,170	+75
May	2,200	2,100	2,195	2,199	+66
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,195	2,215	+40
Aug	2,225	2,130	2,215	2,225	+70
Oct	2,235	2,140	2,230	2,245	+70
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,230	2,250	+75
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,250	2,275	+65
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,270	2,300	+75
3,117 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,365	1,347	1,351	1,361	+6
May	1,350	1,345	1,334	1,350	+6
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,335	—	+5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	—	—10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	—	—15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	—	—10
27 lots					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 4, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	1,235.00	1,236.00	1,294.00	1,295.00
3 months	1,235.00	1,237.00	1,290.00	1,291.00
Cathodes: spot	1,190.00	1,191.00	1,249.00	1,250.00
3 months	1,208.00	1,210.00	1,266.00	1,269.00
Tin: spot	7,220.00	7,230.00	7,290.00	7,300.00
3 months	7,265.00	7,290.00	7,340.00	7,350.00
Lead: spot	467.00	469.00	494.00	496.00
3 months	460.00	461.00	489.00	490.00
Zinc: spot	356.00	358.00	369.00	371.00
3 months	370.00	371.00	384.00	385.00
Silver: spot	1,453.00	1,458.00	1,545.00	1,555.00
3 months	1,460.00	1,465.00	1,560.00	1,570.00
Aluminium: spot	892.00	894.00	899.00	902.00
3 months	903.00	904.00	912.00	913.00
Nickel: spot	2,980.00	3,000.00	3,060.00	3,070.00
3 months	3,100.00	3,110.00	3,180.00	3,195.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 4, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	237.00	226.25	235.00	235.50	231.50	231.55
May	242.75	229.75	239.80	240.80	235.75	235.80
Aug	243.75	231.25	240.50	240.75	236.40	236.50
Oct	243.50	233.75	241.25	241.50	237.00	237.50
10,354 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,489	1,465	1,482	1,484	1,474	1,476
May	1,479	1,462	1,476	1,477	1,470	1,473
Jly	1,490	1,467	1,488	1,490	1,477	1,478
Sep	1,510	1,486	1,505	1,509	1,490	1,491
Dec	1,536	1,522	1,532	1,537	1,516	1,524
Mar	1,546	1,546	1,550	1,568	1,540	1,554
May	1,572	1,571	1,572	1,585	1,565	1,575
2,690 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,545	1,535	1,542	1,543	1,535	1,537
May	1,553	1,544	1,548	1,549	1,546	1,547
Jly	1,573	1,563	1,570	1,573	1,569	1,570
Sep	1,589	1,573	1,586	1,588	1,575	1,576
Nov	1,580	1,576	1,583	1,595	1,572	1,580
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,580	1,567	1,575
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,575	1,556	1,580
2,644 lots of 5 tons.						

Canadian Indexes

February 4, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	371.90	371.26
Toronto	2,039.80	2,032.60

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 4, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	85¼	86¼
Argentina 9⅜-84	85	86
Ashland 7½-82	94	95
Australia 8¾-91	78	79
Australia 8¼-92	74	75
Avco 10¼-87	79	81
BTokyo 7⅝-84	83¾	84¾
Barclays 8½-92	76½	77¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	81¾	82¾
Bell Can 7⅝-87	77¼	78¾
Beneficial 9⅝-87	85¾	86¾
BFCE 8¾-83	91	92
Canpac 9⅜-89	84¾	85¾
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	85½	86½
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	80½	81½
Charbonas 8⅝-81	94¾	95¾
CNT 9½-86	87	88
Comalco 10¼-91	85	86
Cons. Foods 7½-91	77½	78½
Continental 9⅝-86	85½	86½
Dome Pet. 10-94	82½	83½
Dominion 10¼-84	90¼	91¼
Dow Chem. 9⅞-94	83¾	84¾
DSM 8⅞-86	83	84
E E C 8¾-82	91	92
E E C 7¾-84	83¾	84¾
E C S 9-93	79½	80½
E C S 8⅞-97	73	74
EdF 9⅝-86	88¼	89¼
E I B 8-84	84½	85½
E I B 8⅝-93	74¼	75¼
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	87	88
Eurofima 8½-83	90	91
E D C 9⅝-84	90¾	91¾
Finland 9½-86	85¾	86¾
Genstar 10-89	83¾	84¾
GMAC 9¼-86	85½	86½
Gotaverken 8½-87	78	79
Gould 9⅞-85	87¾	88¾
GTE 9⅞-89	85	86
GulfWest 9¾-84	83½	85½
Home Oil 9½-84	88	90
Hudson Bay 10-94	83¾	84¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	90	92
I T T 9½-89	83	84
Kennecott 9½-86	83½	84½
Kidde W. 8½-85	82½	84½
Kockums 8-83	90	91
Manitoba 8¾-83	89½	90½
Manitoba 9½-89	82	83
Michelin 10-94	83	84
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	87¾	88¾
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	90	91
NBrunswick 9-83	90¼	91¼
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	80	81
Newfoundld 10-94	82½	83½
NZealand 8½-83	89	90
Norskhyd 8½-92	77	78
Norway 9½-84	89¾	90¾
NScotia 9¾-89	83	84
Occidental 10¼-84	91½	92½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	78	79
Penney JC 8½-83	88½	89½
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	89¾	90¾
Pepsico 9¼-84	90	91
Portland 10-84	90¼	91¼
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	79	80
Queb. Pro. 9-95	72½	73½
Scabscania 8½-89	76	77
Shell 8-86	83¼	84¼
Shell 7½-87	80	81
Stind 8⅝-88	83	84
StatOil 9⅝-89	84	85
Sweden 9¾-84	90¾	91¾
Transocean 8-86	85¼	86¼
Unilever 9¼-87	85¼	86¼
UnOil 7½-87	85¼	86¼
UnBls 9-89	80	81
Utah 8-87	85¾	86¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	76½	77½
Warner L. 9-84	88¾	89¾
BroadHale 4⅝-87	67	69
Canon 6⅞-94	103	104½
Carnation 4-88	65	67
CIBA G. 4-94	84	86
Coke Bott. 6⅝-93	76½	78½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	132	134
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	108½	110½
Cumminl 6¼-86	77½	79½
Dartind 4⅝-87	71	73
EastKodak 4½-88	74	76
Ford 6-86	78	80
Ford 5-88	67	69
Galveston 8⅝-94	122	124
GenElec 4¼-87	82	84
GenFoods 4⅝-82	86	88
Gillette 4⅝-87	66	68
GulWestn 5-88	95½	97½
Honda 5½-89	103	104½
Honeywell 6-86	87½	89½
ICI 6¾-97	102¼	103¼
INA 6-97	103½	105½
ISE 6¼-89	84½	86½
ITT 4⅝-87	67½	69½
Lear 8-89	110	111½
MorganJP 4¼-87	85½	87½
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
OwensIll 4½-87	107	109
PenneyJC 4½-87	67½	69½
RCA 5-88	69½	71½
Revlon 4⅝-87	104	106
Sperry 4¼-88	111	113
Squibb 4¼-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	87	89
Texas 7½-93	75	77
Tyco 8⅝-88	160	162
UBS 5-89	107	109
UnCarb 4⅝-82	92	94
WarnLamb 4½-87	70	72
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66½	68½
Xerox 5-88	70½	72½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	70½	72½
BBC 4¼-93	90½	92½
Beatrice 6¼-91	92½	94½
Beatrice 4½-92	78½	80½
Beecham 6⅜-92	99	100½
Boots 6⅝-93	99¼	100¼
Borden 6⅞-91	85½	87½
Borden 5-92	75½	77½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1964—100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	98.166	78.132
Previous	98.065	78.136

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, February 4, 1980

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	9⅝	10⅛
AFAProt	5⅝	6¼
AVMCp	3½	4
Accurdy	6⅞	7⅝
AddisnW	9⅝	10½
AdvRoss	5⅝	6
AlexAlex	30¾	31½
Allcolnc	36	38
AllynB	12¼	13¼
AFinCp	29½	30½
AFurn	5 7-16	5 11-16
AGreet	12¾	13
AIntGp	57¼	58¼
AMicros	23¼	23¾
AWeldng	37¼	38¼
Amterr	3 15-16	4 3-16
Anadite	11⅝	12
AnheusB	24⅜	24⅞
AntaCp	10	10½
ArdenGp	4⅝	4⅞
AsdCola	21	21¾
AttGsLt	14¾	15⅛
BairdCp	11½	11⅞
BangHE	12¾	13⅝
BkamRt	17¼	17¾
BasicRs g	10⅞	11⅛
BassiFr	19½	20¼
BaylsMk	14⅝	15⅛
Beeline	9¼	10
BetzLab	38½	39¼
BibbCo	18⅝	19⅞
BirdSan	19½	21
Birtchr	2⅝	3⅛
BlkHillP	26¼	27
Bonanza	4	4¼
BrookS	42½	45¼
BrwTom	49⅝	50½
Buckbee	7¼	7¾
Buckeye	22½	23½
BurnupS	11	11¾
CalWtSv	33½	35
ConradH	2⅝	3⅛
CapSwC	15¼	16¼
CapInAir	3¼	3¾
CareCp	9	10
CavtPS	15	15⅝
ChmLea	39½	41½
ChesUtl	12¾	13½
Cirfico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	33¼	34
CitzUtB	31	31¾
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	7½	8
ComCIH	35¼	35¾
CmIShr	15½	17½
CmwTel	18½	20½
ConPap	59¾	60¾
Crawfd	24¾	25¾
CrosTre	35	38½
CullfrFed	2	2¾
Cyclbron	14	15
DanlyM	32	33
DiaDes	17¾	18
DaytMal	16½	18½
DeklbAg	32¾	33½
DeLuxC	36¼	37
DetCanT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	2¾	3
DiaCrys	26	27
DixnCru	39½	41
Docutel	11⅝	12
DollrGn	11⅝	11¾
DavIDB	26½	27¼
DunkinD	10⅝	11⅛
Durlron	18	19
EatnVnce	6⅞	7½
EconLab	25⅝	26⅝
ElPasEl	9⅝	9⅞
ElderBe	6⅝	7½
EleNucl	8⅝	9¼
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	15½	16½
Entwistl	2	2⅝
EstOil	61	62½
Fabrih	1 5-16	1 9-16
FtBkSys	37½	38¼
FtBostn	18½	19¼
FtEmpS	11¼	11⅞
FtWnFin	5	5¾
Flickgr	12	12½
FloatPnt	15⅛	16¼
FlaWatU	13-16	1 1-16
ForestO	37⅛	37⅞
Formigll	2⅜	3½
FrankCp	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	13½	14¼
GnRiEsl	10	11½
GnReins	89	91
GovEFn	9½	10¼
GreenM	11½	12
GrevAdv	48½	51½
Gilintsl	18	19½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅞
Hardwke	10¼	11
HrpRow	10⅛	10⅞
HarpGp	35¼	36
HarttNt	15⅝	15⅞
HenrdF	27	27¾
Holobm	3	3½
Hoover	12⅝	12⅞
HorizRs	3⅜	4¼
Hyattlnt	31	33
Infralnd	8¼	9
IntelCo	68	69
IntrcEnr	9	10
IntmlGs	14	14½
InBkWsh	11⅞	12¼
IwaSoUt	22¼	23¼
JamWP h	5½	6¼
Jamsby	19	19⅞
JiffyFd	¾	1⅛
JoslynM	15½	16¼
KaisSt pf	15¼	16¼
Kalvar	3⅛	3⅝
Kaman	23¼	24
KmpAm	9⅝	9⅞
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	46	47½
Keuffel	19½	20½
Kimball	15¼	15⅞
KingInt	6	7
KnapeV	15¼	16¼
Kratos	19½	20½
Lancein	19¼	20½
LandRes	3⅝	4¼
LaneCo	23½	24½
LidStor	8½	9
LinBcst	44	45
Logetrn	13½	14½
ModsGE	13	13½
MagelIPet	14⅛	14⅞
MairRt	2⅜	3⅛
Mallkrt	29½	30½
MoviLP	26	27½
McCorm	24	24½
McQuay	10½	11¼
MdsxW	18¾	19¾
MdldCap	8½	9¼
MidlRes	2 1-16	2 5-16
MidlBks	29¼	30¼
Millipr	35¼	36
MissVIG	16	17
Molex	44	44⅞
MonfCol	7	7⅜
MoorePd	27⅜	28⅜
MorgRes	1	1⅜
MotClub	3⅞	4⅜
Mueller	31⅝	32½
NarsCo	26	28
NwIdRE	14¼	15¼
NJNGas	15⅝	15⅞
NielsnA	29⅝	30¼
NielsnB	28¼	29¼
NoCarGs	16⅞	17⅜
NoEOI un	89	90½
NwtNGs	16⅞	17¼
NwstPS	14⅞	15⅛
Noxell	20⅝	21½
OgilvyM	25½	26¼
OhFerro	11	12
OtterTP	20⅝	21⅛
PCAInt	9⅝	9⅞
PabstB	13½	13⅞
PcGoR	21	21¾
PouleyP	26¾	27½
PeerMt	10¼	11
PenoEnl	14½	14¾
Petrolit	45⅛	46⅛
Petlibn	24	25
PierceSS	8⅞	9⅛
Pinkrtn	37½	39
PionHIB	21¼	21¾
Plastine	1	2
Possis	8	8¾
Progrp	⅞	1¼
PbSvNC	11½	12¼
PurtBen	18½	19¼
PutOCap	12¾	13
QuakrCh	22½	24½
RagenPr	11	11½
Raychm	62	64
Raymnd	29¼	30¼
RecoEq	8½	8¾
RoadEx	28¼	29
RobbMy	57½	59½
Roselon	3⅝	4⅛
Rouse	22	22½
RusStov	15⅛	16⅛
Sadlier	4⅝	4⅞
ScanDt	2 11-16	2 15-16
ScrippH	64½	69½
Svcmst s	22¼	23¼
Showmt	40	41
SolidSIS	13	13⅜
SCalWtr	12	12¾
SwEISv	14	14¾
SwnEnr	39½	40½
Standyn	22¾	23½
StdRegs	28	29
StanHP	23	24
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	26½	28
SuperEl	11¾	12¼
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	30¼	31
Tandem	50	50¾
TecumP	64½	66½
Tennant	29½	31
Tiprary	20¾	21¼
TricoPd	42½	45½
TravGld g	10⅛	10⅝
TysonFd	10¼	11¼
UnMcGll	14½	15½
USSurg	30	30¾
USTrck	15⅝	16⅛
UVaBsh	36	26½
UpPenP	13¼	14
VanDus	13½	14¼
Velcro g	9½	9⅞
VideoCp	6⅛	7¼
VaNBsh	14	14½
WshEnr	16⅛	16⅝
Weldtrn	2⅝	3
WettsGo	8	9
WlnMtg	3½	4
WmorC	26½	27¼
WoodLat	23½	24¼
WrightW	4⅛	4½
ZionUtn	26½	27½

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 1, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30546 Abti Prce	$23½	22⅞	23	
500 Acklands	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
20530 Agnico E	$14¼	13⅞	14	
1750 Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
31128 Alta Gas A	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅜
250 Alta Nat	$73	70	70	—3
100 Algo Cent	$22¼	22¼	22¼	
5100 Andres W A	$12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
720 Argus C pr	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
675 Asbestos	$36⅞	36¼	36⅝	—⅛
4400 Atco A	$20	19¾	19¾	—¼
11800 BP Can	$39	38¼	39	+½
11923 Bank N S	$25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+¼
92210 Baton B	$13½	13¼	13½	
500 Beth Cop	$25⅞	25	25	
8855 Bralor Res	$21⅞	21½	21½	
200 Bramalea	$20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
7635 Brenda M	$40¼	39	40	—1
2990 BCFP	$29	28⅝	28⅞	—⅛
13350 BC Phone	$17½	16⅞	17	
26890 Brunswk	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
900 Budd Can	$8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
3545 CAE	$17	16⅞	16¾	+¼
1920 Cad Frv	$23½	23¼	23½	
7087 Cal Pow A	$47	46⅞	46⅞	—⅛
11160 Camflo	$21½	20½	20½	—⅜
16500 C Nor West	$20⅝	19	20¼	+¼
1150 C Packrs	$35¼	35	35	
710 Can Perm	$19¼	18¾	18¾	—⅜
776 Can Trust	$22	22	22	
3455 C Tung	$31¼	30⅞	31	
9850 CCablesy A	$13½	13¼	13⅜	—⅛
100 Cdn Cel	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
16072 CI Bk Com	$27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
43210 CP Inve	$45	43	45	
14535 Cdn Tire A	$29¾	29½	29½	
6709 C Utilties	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
255 Candel Oil	$66	65	66	+1
13400 Cara	$20⅛	19⅞	20	+⅝
770 Cassiar	$13½	13½	13½	
4950 Celanese	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
22325 Cherokee	$13½	12⅞	13½	+⅛
1400 CHUM	$11	10¾	11	+½
10800 Con Distrb	$11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
22560 Cons Gas	$28¼	27½	28¼	+½
6554 Con Fordy	410	400	400	—15
5010 Conwest	$9	8¾	8¾	—¼
137082 Coseka R	$20½	18½	20¼	—¼
7100 Craigmt	$6⅞	6½	6⅞	+½
1200 Crush Intl	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
14705 Cyprus	$24⅞	23½	23⅞	—¾
32052 Czar Res	$17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
86220 Daon Dev	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
20 Daon A	$6½	6½	6½	—¼
30996 Denison	$39⅞	39	39¾	+1¼
9099 Dicknsn	$13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
122775 D Bridge	$16⅞	16⅛	16½	+⅛
4166 Dofasco A	$39	38⅝	39	
5542 Dom Store	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
1980 Du Pont A	$33½	32½	33½	+1
4162 Dylex L A	$11¼	11	11¼	+¼
1200 Electhom A	475	460	475	+15
1200 Emco	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	—⅛
34690 Falcon C	$13¾	13¼	13¾	
29098 Fibrg Nik A	$139	133	138¾	—2¼
1500 Fed Ind A	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
600 Fed Pion	$36	34½	34½	—½
17760 Francana	$15⅝	14½	15½	+¼
1800 Fraser	$19¼	18½	18½	—1
300 Fruehauf	$11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
15400 G M Res	$7¾	7½	7½	—¼
100 G Distrb A	$9½	9½	9½	—¼
15300 G Distrb w	350	330	340	+10
58860 Gibraltar	$14⅞	14¼	14¾	
2780 Graft G	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
2600 Granduc	395	385	385	+5
530 GL Forest	$59¼	58½	59½	—1¼
685 Greyhnd	$28½	28	28½	
2032 H Group A	445	430	430	
5900 Hard Crp A	300	290	300	+15
7650 Hawker	$18	17½	17⅝	—⅝
11430 Hayes D	$9½	9¼	9½	+¼
2723 H Bay Co	$28	27¼	28	+¾
5525 IAC	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
1835 Indal	$12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
208 Indusmin	$18	18	18	+1½
586 Inland Gas	$14	14	14	
1638 Int Mogul	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
17739 Intpr Pipe	$19⅛	19	19	
385 Inv Grp A	$18	17½	18	
2500 Ivaco	$18⅞	17½	18⅜	+⅞
2155 Jannock	$13	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
29500 Kaiser Re	$34⅝	33½	33½	—⅝
11100 Kam Kotia	$7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
500 Kelsey H	$23½	23	23½	+¼
12813 Kerr Add	$17	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
13760 Labatt A	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
61210 Lacana	$10½	9⅞	10¼	—⅛
690 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
200 LL Lac	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1662 Lob Co A	410	410	410	
4322 Lob Co B	410	400	410	+10
1150 MICC	$13	13	13	—⅛
285 Malon H A	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+⅛
44620 MB Ltd	$30	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
1450 McGraw H	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
1062 Est Mirtle	330	300	310	[illegible]
39022 Mitel Corp	$27	27⅜	28½	[illegible]
1984 Molson A	$28½	28¼	28½	[illegible]
100 Molson B	$25½	25½	25½	
38585 Moore	$38	37½	37⅞	+ [illegible]
2500 Murphy	$28½	28	28	[illegible]
758 Nat Trust	$25¾	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]
83879 Noranda	$26⅝	26¼	26½	[illegible]
197540 Norcen	$40	35¾	38½	—1
1500 Nowsco W	$47⅝	47¼	47⅝	+ [illegible]
102805 Oakwood P	$19	18⅝	19	
35330 Ocelot B	$32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ [illegible]
35405 Oshawa A	$9	8⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
14125 Pamour A	$14	13½	13⅝	+ [illegible]
3930 PanCan P	$71	69	71	+ [illegible]
21975 Pembina	$12½	12⅛	12½	+ [illegible]
3540 Petrofina	$50	49½	50	+ [illegible]
46100 Peyto Oils	$22	21⅜	21⅝	[illegible]
7120 Pine Point	$37½	36½	36⅝	[illegible]
21960 Place G	385	370	380	[illegible]
18017 Placer	$62½	61	61¼	[illegible]
10650 Ram	$16⅜	16⅛	16¼	[illegible]
675 Redpath	$14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ [illegible]
6900 Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8½	8½	[illegible]
1300 Reichhold	$14¼	14	14	[illegible]
18440 Revnu Pro	180	175	176	[illegible]
927 Roman	$49	48½	48½	[illegible]
4980 Rothman	$23¼	23	23	[illegible]
99633 Sceptre	$13½	12⅞	13¼	[illegible]
59328 Shell Can	$37	33¾	34½	[illegible]
52060 Sherritt	$17⅝	17	17¼	[illegible]
250 Sigma	$48	48	48	[illegible]
5654 S Sears A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	[illegible]
900 Slater Stl	$16¾	16½	16½	[illegible]
2620 Southm	$31	30½	30½	+ [illegible]
408 St Brodcst	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	[illegible]
23458 Stelco A	$29⅝	28⅞	29½	+ [illegible]
1700 Steep R	450	430	430	[illegible]
22225 Sulpetro B	$21¼	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]
1480 Suncor pr	$28	28	28	[illegible]
100 Talcorp A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
200 Tara	$14	14	14	[illegible]
8235 Teck Cor A	$35¼	34¼	34⅝	[illegible]
24629 Teck Cor B	$34¾	33	33	[illegible]
8400 Tex Can	$79½	77¾	78	[illegible]
23600 Thom N A	$14½	14	14½	+ [illegible]
20344 Tor Dm Bk	$27	26¾	26⅞	[illegible]
1530 Torstar B	$23	22¾	22¾	[illegible]
4561 Traders A	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	[illegible]
13425 Trns Mt	$13¼	12½	13¼	+ [illegible]
52225 Trinity Res	$11⅛	10¼	11⅛	+ [illegible]
6066 TrCan PL	$25⅝	25¼	25½	+ [illegible]
26050 Turbo Cl B	$21	19¾	20⅞	[illegible]
31325 UGas A	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ [illegible]
11020 Union Oil	$41	40¼	40½	[illegible]
5306 Un Asbstos	$6¾	6½	6⅝	+ [illegible]
3385 U Keno	$43½	42	43⅛	[illegible]
9600 U Siscoe	$14¼	13⅝	14⅛	[illegible]
163 Un Carbid	$33½	33⅛	33⅜	[illegible]
2900 Van Der	$10	9¼	10	[illegible]
2100 Verstl Cor	$24¼	24	24	[illegible]
28300 Vestgron	$19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ [illegible]
36700 Weldwod	$24⅜	24	24	[illegible]
26940 West Mine	$18½	17⅝	17⅞	[illegible]
100 Westinhse	$38	38	38	[illegible]
2584 Weston	$27⅞	26¾	27⅞	[illegible]
1900 Woodwd A	$25	24⅝	24⅞	[illegible]
24632 Yk Bear	$16	13⅞	15¼	+ [illegible]

Total sales 18,281,565 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 1, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch.
400	Algoma St	$36	36	36	— [illegible]
1761	Bnk Mont	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ [illegible]
1722	Can Cmr	$14	13⅞	14	+ [illegible]
105	Con So Ry	$63	63	63	—2
805	Con Bath	$18⅝	18	18	— [illegible]
3220	Dom TxtA	$16⅛	15⅞	16	+ [illegible]
4280	FCA Int	292	285	292	+7
2201	Imasco	$42½	42¼	42½	— [illegible]
4400	Power Cp	$17	16⅞	16⅞	+ [illegible]
2800	Rolland A	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
3550	Royal Bk	$45	44½	44⅝	[illegible]
12366	Roy Trst Co	$14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+ [illegible]
700	Steinbrg A	$24½	24½	24½	
500	Zellers	$11½	11	11⅛	+ [illegible]

Total Sales 2,725,348 shares.

European Market

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.50
Albert Heijn	82.80
Algembank	303.00
Amrobank	63.70
A'Dam Rub	43.50
Fokker	22.70
Heineken	71.90
H.V.A.	50.00
Hoogovens	22.40
K.L.M.	74.80
Nat. Nedder	119.00
Pakhoed	57.20
Philips	20.40
Robeco	174.00
Rolinco	152.00
Rorento	107.40
Royal Dutch	158.90
Unilever	116.00
Van Ommer	220.50
VMF-Stork	36.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 85.70
Previous: 84.58

Brussels

Arbed	2,375
GBL (B.lamb)	1,640
Cockerill	326
Electrobel	5,970
GB-Inno-BM	2,600
Hoboken	3,020
Petrofina	5,700
Ph. Gevaert	902
Soc. Generale	1,625
Solvay	2,490
Un. Miniere	816

Bourse Index: 151.51
Previous: 151.58

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	40.50
B.A.S.F.	146.10
Bayer	128.80
Commerzbnk	181.60
Cont. Gummi	54.00
Daimler	244.50
Demag	137.50
Deutsche Bnk	265.50
Dresdner Bnk	197.80
Hoechst	122.60
Hoesch	36.50
Karlstadt	226.50
Kaufhof	179.00
K.H.D.	212.70
Lufthansa	77.50
Mannesman	125.00
Metallgesell.	282.00
Neckermann	121.50
RWE.new	189.50
Schering	205.00
Siemens	268.70
Thyssen	84.30
Varta	159.80
Veba	151.30
Volkswagen	180.50

Slaman Index: 138.07
Previous: 136.89

London

Anglo-Am Co	$13⅞
Anglo-Am	0.89½
Barclays Bnk	4.18
Beecham Gp	1.18
BICC	1.04
Boots	1.80
Bowater	1.74
BAT Ind.	2.58
BOC Int'l	0.63½
Brit. Pet.	3.58
Burmah	1.84
Chartered	1.53
Cadbury Sc.	0.59
Cons.Gold Fds	4.79
Courtaulds	0.73
De Beer D	$10¾
Distillers	1.95
Dunlop	0.57
Free St Ged	58.00
GEC	3.50
GKN	2.63
Glaxo Gp	4.65
Gt Un St	3.98
Guinness	[illegible]
Hawker-Sidd	[illegible]
Imp.Chem.Ind.	[illegible]
Imps	[illegible]
Marks & Spen.	[illegible]
Metal Box	[illegible]
Plessey	[illegible]
Randfontein	[illegible]
Rank Org.	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]
R.T.Z.	[illegible]
Shell	[illegible]
Thorn (A)	[illegible]
Tube Invest.	[illegible]
Ultramar	[illegible]
Union Carb.	[illegible]
Vickers	[illegible]
War L.3½	[illegible]
West Deep	[illegible]
West Drief	[illegible]
West Hold	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]
ZCI	[illegible]

F.T. 30 Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Milan

Bastogi	[illegible]
ERBA	[illegible]
ErcMarelli	[illegible]
Fiat	[illegible]
Finsider	[illegible]
Generali	[illegible]
IFI	[illegible]
Italgas	[illegible]
Italsider	[illegible]
LaRinas	[illegible]
Montedis	[illegible]
Olivetti	[illegible]
Pirelli	[illegible]
Snia Visco	[illegible]

BCI Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide	[illegible]
BSN	[illegible]
Carrefour	[illegible]
Clm Lafarge	[illegible]
Cie Bancaire	[illegible]
CFP	[illegible]
CGE	[illegible]
CCF	[illegible]
Elf-Aquitaine	[illegible]
Ferodo	[illegible]
Gen Occident	[illegible]
Imetal	[illegible]
L Oreal	[illegible]
Mach Bull	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]
Moet Henn	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]
Paribas	[illegible]
PUK	[illegible]
Penarroya	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]
Rh Poulenc	[illegible]
Saclor	[illegible]
St Gobain	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]
Telemecan	[illegible]
Thomson	[illegible]
Usinor	[illegible]

Agefi Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Zurich

Alusuisse	[illegible]
Buehrle	[illegible]
B Boveri	[illegible]
Cib Geigy	[illegible]
Cr Suisse	[illegible]
Fisher	[illegible]
HoffRochN	[illegible]
Nestle	[illegible]
Sandoz	[illegible]
Ste B. Suisse	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]
U.B. Suisse	[illegible]

SBC Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 4, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Chrysler	957,000	11⅛	+⅛
Texaco Inc	719,300	35⅝	—⅝
Exxon	588,700	61	—⅝
LTV Corp	515,200	13	+⅜
Carling g	478,800	9	+⅜
StdOil Ind	411,000	93¼	—½
TescoCp n	381,600	29⅝	—⅝
ValeroEnr n	359,800	18⅝	—⅝
Occident Pet	330,200	28¼	—⅜
Chrysler wt	313,000	5⅜	+⅜
Gulf Oil	302,600	39	+¼
Norton Sim	295,900	14⅝	+⅛
Howrd John	293,100	22⅝	—⅜
RalstnPur	292,700	12½	+⅜
PhillpsPet	290,500	55⅛	+⅞

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	43.07	53.38
Advanced	680	778
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	25.94
Declined	826	669
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	15.05
Unchanged	412	420
Total Issues	1,918	1,867
New highs	100	71
New lows	40	34

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	—	—	—	875.09	—6.39
20 Trn	—	—	—	282.58	—0.92
15 Util	—	—	—	110.12	—0.20
65 Stk	—	—	—	317.21	—1.64

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	114.37	—0.75
Industrials	—	—	129.20	—0.95
Utilities	—	—	50.04	+0.12
Finance	—	—	12.53	—0.12
Transp.	—	—	16.61	—0.07

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	66.22	65.69	65.69	—0.39
Industrials	76.13	75.48	75.48	—0.51
Transp.	56.61	56.14	56.14	—0.40
Utilities	36.97	36.86	36.86	—0.05
Finance	64.54	64.21	64.21	—0.36

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
February 1	179,048	378,693	1,564
January 31	206,895	415,112	1,516
January 30	184,043	375,755	1,356
January 29	214,331	407,413	1,120
January 28	220,850	431,206	839

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.29	6.82
Advanced	321	282
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	3.56
Declined	374	333
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	2.40
Unchanged	242	236
Total Issues	877	851
New highs	N.A.	29
New lows	N.A.	9

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
—	—	274.64	—0.92

European Gold Market

February 4, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.
London	672.00	669.75
Zurich	666.00	671.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	669.00	670.95

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 4, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond .... SF 689.00
— (d) Conbar .... SF 661.00
— (d) Grobar .... SF 720.00
— (d) Stockbar .... SF 837.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.67
— (d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 4.10
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $11.56

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $8.99
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.86*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $22.00
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $12.75
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $28.00

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses .... SF 303.00
— (d) Canasec .... SF 539.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 58.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 64.50
— (d) Energie-Valor .... SF 108.00
— (d) Ussec .... SF 512.00
— (d) Europa-Valor .... SF 114.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra .... DM 19.50
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 66.60

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd. $2.58

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $37.21
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $68.64
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd $21.52
— (d) Fidelity Int'l Fund $34.50
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $63.75
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $20.73

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £4.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £4.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $45.04
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$ 12.22
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.84
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $9.91
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $12.67
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $12.42

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $78.41
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $25.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth .... SF 423.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 279.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.89

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $48.08

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parlon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,506.50
— (r) Securswiss .... SF 1,810.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor .... SF 360.25
— (d) Intervalor .... SF 53.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 331.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 239.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 61.50
— (d) Universal Fund .... SF 73.79

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh .... SF 24.80
— (d) Bond Invest .... SF 54.50
— (d) Convert-Invest .... SF 63.25
— (d) Eurit Europa Sh .... SF 138.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh .... SF 103.50
— (d) Globinvest .... SF 58.50
— (d) Pacific Invest .... SF 73.00
— (d) Romefac-Invest .... SF 405.00
— (d) Sofit South Afr Sh .... SF 346.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 212.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta .... DM 35.46
— (d) Unifonds .... DM 15.80
— (d) Unirak .... DM 48.50
— (d) Uniglobal .... DM 62.56
— (d) Unispecial I .... DM 61.35
— (d) Europafonds .... DM 23.03

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $11.12
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $986.83
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.84
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 119.95
(w) CAMIT $10.62
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $16.21
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,366.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund. $279.41
(w) Citadel Fund $2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,121.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs 7.35
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs 14.88
(w) D.G.C. $51.59*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $22.27
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $24.10
(d) Euro a Obligations .... LF 1,128.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $6,298.08
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $230.75
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 150.50
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 65.95
(d) Fonditalia $16.73
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... DM 38.00
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 5.82
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $437.46
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $112.61
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $122.02
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.64
(w) Intermarket Fund $173.82
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.67
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.65
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 32.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques $59.86
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $12.03
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $11.37
(w) Japan Selection Fund $81.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $41.48
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,386.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $14.89
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $29.88
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $70.13
(w) Luxfund $33.35
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Can$ 9.51
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $13.04
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.67
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.92
(w) N.A.M.F. $91.27
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $35.37
(d) Renta Fund $60.24
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 765.00
(d) Safe Fund $4.25
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 54.60
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.32
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 98.48
(w) Soros Fund $942.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $51.17
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $70.24
(w) Transpacific Fund $32.20
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 51.33
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $1.12
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $4.00
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $102.01
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $459.58
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $15.72
(w) Worldwide Securities $102.31
(w) Worldwide Special $2,134,945/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

Venezuela President Begins OPEC Tour

CARACAS, Feb. 4 (Reuters) — President Luis Herrera today begins a tour of seven Arab states, intent on strengthening his nation's links with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

He and his delegation of 160 will visit Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and the OPEC secretariat in Vienna.

West Output Share to Fall

(Continued from Page 7)

probably suffer more than the United States from the drop in its share of global production due to an inability to adapt quickly to international economic changes, its aging population and what he called the superimposition of European Economic Community rules on the national decision-making process of its members.

Mr. Michalski said major obstacles to growth in the Western industrialized world will be political and social rather than economic, with high costs and energy shortages likely to continue while interruptions of raw material deliveries from the Soviet Union, South Africa, Rhodesia and some developing countries could occur for political reasons.

U.K.-Poland Phone Link

WARSAW, Feb. 4 (Reuters) — A direct-dial telephone link between Poland and Britain was formally opened today, the Telecommunications Ministry announced. Poland has similar arrangements with France, Italy, West Germany and Austria.

European American Bancorp
Consolidated 1979 Results

	1979	1978	% Increase
Income After Taxes	$21,011,000	$14,138,000	+48.6

Selected Balance Sheet Totals (in billions)

As of December 31

	1979	1978	% Increase
Total Assets	$7.766	$6.956	+11.6
Loans-Net	4.370	3.700	+18.1
Deposits & Due to Customers	6.370	5.930	+ 7.4

EAB
European American Bank
10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10015

Dividend Notice

The Board of Directors of Republic New York Corporation has declared an increase in the quarterly dividend from 50¢ per share to 63¢ *per share payable April 1, 1980 to stockholders of record March 15, 1980.*

Republic New York Corporation

Principal Subsidiary: Republic National Bank of New York
Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018
Cayman Islands • Miami • Santiago • Hong Kong • London • Nassau
Member Federal Reserve System / Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
An affiliate of TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK HOLDING S.A. Luxembourg

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE FUND N.V.

A general meeting of International Cooperative Fund N.V., Curaçao, will be held at the office of the Curaçao International Trust Company N.V., Curaçao, on February 15th, 1980, at 10 a.m. to vote:

1. On the liquidation of the company as of the date of the meeting;
2. On the appointment of Curaçao Corporation Company N.V., and Coopers and Lybrand, Nassau, as liquidators;
3. On the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Feb. 80	May 80	Aug 80
710	20.00-27.00	78.00-86.00	[illegible]
750	10.00-18.00	66.00-74.00	[illegible]
770	6.00-10.00	55.00-63.00	[illegible]
810	2.00-4.00	43.00-51.00	[illegible]
830	1.00-2.00	37.00-45.00	[illegible]

Gold Trading 660.00-668.00

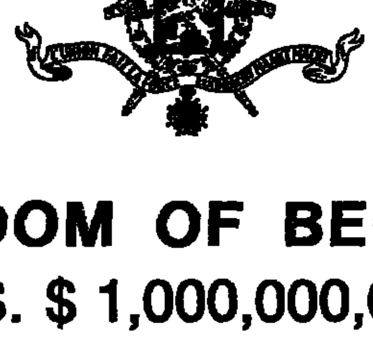
Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 4

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —					
	12⅛	AARs .40	2.9 9 39	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
	3½	AAV .20	4.7 5 5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
	7¼	APS .44	5.2 6 22	8½	8¼	8½	
	1	ATI	238 7	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
	5⅞	AVC	3 43	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
	4½	AZL	17 243	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
	4¼	AZL pf .48	7.8 50	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	AcmePr	21	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	10	AcmeU .34	2.5 13 1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Action	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	8⅝	ActonCp .30b	2.1 9 47	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	12	AdomRes n	24 71	14	13½	13⅞	+ ½
	13¼	AdamRus s.12	.5 20 18	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
	17⅜	AdobeO .20	.4 39 232	u52	49	52	+3½
	1⅛	AegisCp	15 150	2⅜	2½	2⅝	
	12¾	AeroFlo .50	1.8 5 28	u27⅞	25¼	27⅝	+2⅜
	2¼	Aeronca	408	u 8¼	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅜
	5⅜	AfilCap .10e	1.3 1	u 7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
	4⅞	AfiliHsp .28	5.1 11 2	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
	19⅝	AfilPub .96	3.1 10 15	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
	4⅞	AllerSix .32	6.4 8 1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
	4⅞	AirExpr n	13 15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
	4½	AlskAir .30r	5.9 9 24	5⅛	5	5⅛	
	2⅜	AlbaW .10e	2.4 3 19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
	5⅜	Alcolac .20	1.4 12 25	14	13¾	13⅞	— ½
	16⅛	AllegCp wt	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
	7	AlliantT .73t	11. 8 4	6⅞	d 6¾	6¾	— ¼
	5⅛	AlmySt .20r	3.3 11 3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	3¾	AlohaAir .10e	1.9 10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
	7⅛	Alphaln .10	.4 17 83	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ½
	9⅜	Altamil .32	2.4 14 21	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ½
	⅜	Altec	28 69	1½	1¼	1⅜	
	14¼	Alterinv .50	1.9 9 18	26½	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
	36	Alcoa pf3.75	9.7 z200	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
	16⅛	Amdhl .40	1.5 26 1533	28	26⅜	27	—1
	8⅜	AmAgro s.20	1.1 18 86	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
	7⅜	AmBilt .30e	3.4 5 14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
	8¼	ABusPd .44	4.0 6 6	11	10⅞	10⅞	
	1½	AmCapCp	13 47	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
	7½	AGorPd .34	1.4 9 7	24	24	24	
	1⅜	AIsraeli s	2 179	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
	7⅜	AMzeA .48	2.6 17 118	18⅞	17¾	18⅛	— ⅜
	7½	AMzeB .48	2.7 11 9	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
	15⅛	AmMfe .62c	2 96	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
	4½	AMdBld s	14 58	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
	8¾	AMotin .36	2.4 6 256	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
	26¾	AmPetf 2.50	6.1 5 68	41½	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅜
	1¾	AmPlan Cp	4 32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	8¼	APrecs .40	3.5 7 58	u11⅞	10½	11½	+ ⅞
	5⅜	AScIE	53	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
	10¼	AmSeat .40	3.4 x2	12	11¾	11¾	
	7⅛	AmTec .64	8.0 5 4	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
	12	AndrJcb n	18 83	14¾	14¼	14⅝	
	3	Andrea .36	4.5 16 28	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
	12½	AngloC .21e	.9 11 210	22¼	22	22¼	
	6½	Anthony .44b	4.4 4 19	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
	7½	ApIDta .16	1.3 16 200	u13⅛	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
	18½	AqutCd g.47	485	40½	39⅞	40	+ ½
	5⅝	ArrowA .20	2.4 5 15	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
	6¾	Arundel .10e	1.3 5 23	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
	13½	Asamer g.40	218	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
	13-16	AskinSvc	45	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
	7⅛	Astrex	12 62	u19¾	18½	19½	+1
	⅝	Atco Ind	49	1	15-16	1	
	2⅝	AtlsCM .16e	2.7 15 1366	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
	3⅞	AtlasCp wt	189	u 8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
	4⅝	Audiotr .16	2.5 7 11	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
	18½	Augat s .40	1.4 15 20	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ¼
	1⅜	AutoTrn	31	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
	1½	AutmRad	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	33¼	AutoSw 1.20	2.5 13 2	48½	48¼	48½	+ ½
	4⅝	AVEMC .40	3.4 10 33	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
	16	Avondl 1.20	6.0 10 7	20	20	20	+ ¼
		— B—B—B —					
	13-16	BRT	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
	9⅝	Badger .80	6.2 6 17	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Baker .20	3.6 2	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
	6⅞	BaldwS .32a	4.2 9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
	16¾	BanFd 1.72e	7.2 16	u24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
	1⅛	Bangor wt	64	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
	8¼	Banistr g	192	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
	⅞	Barclay	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3½	BarcoCa .12	2.5 15 x10	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	5	BarnesE	19 157	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
	8⅝	Barnwl .20	1.0 143	u20⅞	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅞
	6	BarryR s.16	2.2 8 215	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
	2⅝	Bartons	70	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
	2½	BaruchF	55 35	18	17⅞	17½	— ⅛
	5½	BasRsNY n	34 151	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅜	BelsctR	31 1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
	15⅝	BnfStA s.40	1.6 6 3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
	17	BnfStB s.40	1.6 6 10	25⅜	25½	25½	+ ¼
	3	BergEnt	6 5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
	7	BergnB .32	2.2 9 584	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	13⅞	BrgB pf1.15	4.6 2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
	1¾	BernzO	16	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Berven	28	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2	BethCp	13 22	6	5⅞	5⅞	
	5¾	Beverly .24	1.8 15 646	u13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
	8¼	BicPen .48	4.2 8 54	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	1½	Bickfrd .05e	2.2 13 25	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
	7½	BigV Sup .30	3.4 6 1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	4¼	BillyKid n	4 22	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
	17⅛	BinkMf 1.20	6.7 7 10	18	18	18	
	7	Blessng .54	7.2 4 2	7⅝	7½	7½	
	16½	Blount .64	2.1 8 181	u30	28⅞	30	+2
	4⅛	BodinAp	33	5	5	5	
	11⅜	BoltBer .40	2.0 17 10	20⅛	20	20	
	17⅝	BowVall g.10	1419	u45¾	44½	44½	
	3	Bowmar	64 251	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	17⅜	Bowne .60b	2.4 6 30	25¼	24⅛	25	+1⅛
	8	BradfdN .26	1.8 10 990	u14½	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
	3¼	Branch .20	5.0 4 11	4½	4	4	— ⅛
	5¼	Branlit wt	39	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
	15⅛	Brascan 1.20	5.7 10 113	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
	20¼	BraunE 1.40	6.3 8 12	23	22⅛	22⅛	—2⅜
	8⅝	Breeze .57t	4.1 6 3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
	3½	BroDart .20	4.3 14 35	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
	10½	BrooksP s.40	1.7 12 137	25⅞	24	24	—1⅞
	7¼	BrownCo wt	1687	u19	18⅝	18⅝	+9⅛
	30⅝	BrnFA 1.24	3.1 12 11	u40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
	31	BrnFB 1.24	2.9 13 20	u43⅞	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
	3⅞	BrnF pf .40	10. 3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
	7½	Buell .50	5.6 6 4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
	1¾	Burgess	1 4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	9½	Burnsin .60	3.0 10 76	20⅞	19½	19⅞	— ½
		— C—C—C —					
	12	CK Pet .16	.7 35 141	25⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
	6¼	CDI	4 13	8⅞	8⅞	8½	+ ⅛
	6½	CHB Fd .57b	8.1 6 8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
	3¼	CMI Cp .05e	1.3 6 40	4⅛	4	4	
	9¼	CRS .36	2.4 6 24	15¼	15	15	
	15¾	CSE 1.40b	6.7 5 2	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
	3⅛	CagleA	4 24	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
	17	Caldor s .50	2.0 11 69	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
	6	Calcomp	77	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
	30¾	CalPtC 2	4.1 7 3	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ⅜
	16¾	Comco .30	.8 13 29	38	37⅞	37½	— ¼
	4⅞	Campnil n	3 3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
	5⅛	CmpChb g	197	13¾	13	13	— ⅜
	9½	CdnHmst g	560	27	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅞
	7⅛	CdMarc g.46	11 59	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
	13½	CdnMer g	10	u23⅞	22¾	22¾	— ¼
	9⅞	CanOcc s.24	102	12½	11⅞	11¾	— ⅛
	2⅞	CaolitFd .20	5.0 10 9	4	4	4	
	17¾	CaroEn s	3 11	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
	44¼	CaroPLpf 5	11. z230	47½	46½	47½	+2½
	3⅝	CarrolDv .05e	1.1 8 9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
	14⅞	CastlAM 1b	5.6 5 8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
	18⅝	CosFd 1.60a	8.4 4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
	9	Cavitrn .12e	1.0 20 5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
	1⅜	CelloCft	6 2	3¼	3⅛	3⅝	
	27½	CenM pf3.50	12. z200	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
	5⅜	CentSe .70e	9.3 6	7⅝	7½	7½	
	14½	Cenvill 1.20	4.7 6 75	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
	4⅛	Cetec .12	1.8 11 x24	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
	6⅛	ChadMI .60	8.4 6 4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
	1	ChampHo	186	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
	13⅞	CharlMd	9 31	30⅞	30	30¼	+ ¼
	17⅛	ChiRv 1.60	8.0 14 26	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
	18¾	ChiefDv g s	241	37	35	35	—1⅞
	8⅝	ChildWld	6 29	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	6	ChiltnCp .30	4.6 7 4	6½	6½	6½	
	12⅝	CircleK s	9 41	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
	8¼	Citation .56	6.4 5 8	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
	21⅞	CitBkNJ 2	9.0 4 1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
	11	CityGas 1	5.0 8 5	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
	3¼	Clabir .18b	2.7 11 102	u 7⅜	6	6⅞	+ ⅞
	8⅝	Clarml .58e	4.0 8	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
	3⅝	ClarkC .29e	3.8 7 8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
	7¼	Clarostat	8 1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	13¼	Clausne s1.08	4.0 11 17	u27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
	3⅛	CohenHat	10 65	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
	3	Cohu .16e	2.2 11 22	7½	7¼	7½	
	13½	Colemn 1	6.1 7 26	16¾	16¼	16½	— ¼
	4⅜	ColCmI	73 88	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
	9¾	Colwell .60	3.3 20 19	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
	28⅝	Cominco 3	702	61½	60	60	+ ¾
	17⅞	ComAll .50	2.2 7 41	22¾	22⅞	22¾	+ ⅜
15¼	11¾	ComA pf1.60	13. 4	12⅝	12½	12½	
35	14½	ComMll .60b	1.8 5 28	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
54⅞	24	Comdinl s	12 149	52¼	50⅝	50½	—1⅜
3⅜	1¾	ComdrCp	18 45	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	6¼	Compo .20	2.7 9 28	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ½
8⅝	3⅝	CompuD	8 60	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4½	2	CompInv	6 11	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	ConcrdF	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
20⅞	8¾	Condec .33t	1.7 11 239	20⅝	20	20	
17⅞	6⅞	ConrHm 1.53t	13. 4 12	11½	11½	11½	
35¾	22⅝	Conrock 1a	2.9 9 1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
7	3¾	Conroy .16	2.3 6 23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
26⅞	8⅛	ConsOG	370	26⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅜
21¾	8¾	ConsRef .80	3.9 13 136	21	20½	20½	
9½	3⅝	ContMtl	10 29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8⅝	5¼	Cookin .20e	2.8 6 32	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	CoopJr	21	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
37	17¾	CoreLb .28	.7 31 72	u38¼	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅞
25½	14¼	Cornlius .80	4.7 7 29	17⅜	17	17	— ¼
2½	1⅛	Courtld .17e	9.4 6 18	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	
4⅞	1⅜	CrestFo	6 27	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
25⅝	9½	CrestOil s.16a	.9 26 89	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	24	Crompt 1.80	5.4 4 4	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
36⅝	23	CrossAT 1.40	4.1 10 80	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅞
10⅞	6⅞	CrowlM .50	5.1 2 11	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
58½	30⅝	CwnCP s.80a	1.9 3 94	42¾	41⅜	42⅝	+ ¾
48½	38⅛	CwnCP B n.80a	2.1 47	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜
58¼	49⅛	CwnCP pf1.92	3.9 23	50	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
5½	3½	CrownC .20	5.2 7 3	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
8½	5⅞	Crownln s.28	4.0 4 3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23¼	12⅝	CrutcR .36	1.6 42 296	22⅝	21⅞	22	
32⅝	25⅞	CrystlO s	29 360	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+1⅜
26	13⅜	CubicCp .60	2.5 9 113	24⅝	23⅞	24	
25¼	16⅜	Curtice 1.10b	4.6 7 8	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Cyprus	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		— D—D—D —					
5½	3¼	DCL	7 11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4½	2¼	DWG .29t	8.0 5 106	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	DamonC	21 17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25½	7⅞	Damson	265	20¾	20⅛	20¼	
11¼	5⅝	DataAc n.73t	7.4 7 63	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.3 18 328	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
42⅝	11	DayMn .75e	2.3 17 185	33⅞	32⅝	32⅞	—1⅜
2⅜	1⅜	DeRose	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Decoratr .24	8.0 12 31	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅞	DelLabs .48	3.2 12 94	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	7¼	DelhIO .10e	.3 35 x166	34	33⅞	33¾	— ⅜
14	7⅜	DellwdF .60	5.5 9 24	11½	11	11	— ⅜
26⅜	20⅞	Depositr 1.60	7.4 4 1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
3⅞	1	DesgnJw	38 28	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	12⅝	DevCpA	3 19	20⅝	20	20¼	— ⅛
25⅛	14½	DevonGp s	5 z2450	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1⅜
15	3⅜	Digicon	41 71	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ½
2⅝	1	Diodes	57	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ¼
2	1½	DisFab	8 6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Dixicon .30	6.2 6 24	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
57½	29	DomeP g s	690	56	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅜
26½	19	Domtr g1.80a	258	26	25⅝	25⅝	
38½	17½	DarcGsn .20	.6 11 219	37	35¼	35¼	—1⅛
7½	5¾	DahtyB n.30b	4.3 8 5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
12½	6½	Downey s.32	4.3 4 27	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
21¾	8¼	DrivHarr	8 2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
11⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.4 18 66	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
1⅝	1 1-16	Dunlop .09e	6.5 8 5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
30⅝	17⅜	DplxPd 1	3.8 4 40	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅛
54	31⅞	Dplx pf 1.45	3.1 2	47	47	47	
15½	9	DurTst .40a	2.8 14 41	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
15¾	3⅝	Dynictn	90 492	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ½
17⅛	14⅝	Dyneer s.56	3.6 7 3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —					
5¾	3½	EAC .36	6.5 18 7	5½	5½	5½	
19	10	EECO .28	1.7 13 11	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
40¼	15⅝	EarthRes 1.50	3.8 11 352	39⅞	38⅛	39	+1
20	15⅝	EsmCo 1.20	6.4 6 4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
4½	2¾	EazorE .24	5.6 33 2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos	21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
26	12¼	EDO s .40	1.7 14 55	24⅝	23⅞	23¾	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Ehrlen	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
28½	16½	Electrog 1	3.8 8 15	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
37	25⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.8 5 7	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅞
16⅜	7⅛	Elsinor n	16 166	11	10⅜	10¾	— ⅛
19⅜	6⅜	EmrRd	11 99	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
16¾	6	EngyRs .24	1.5 31 115	16⅛	16	16¼	
2¾	1⅞	Ero Ind	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Espey .20e	1.6 17 20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	3¾	EtzLav .20e	3.7 4 6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	12⅝	EvansAr .40b	2.5 10 2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
7¾	2⅝	Exective	6 20	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —					
16¾	8	FPA .40	2.5 3 3	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ½
14¼	9⅝	Fabind s.40	3.0 4 11	13⅝	13½	13½	
5⅝	3	FairTex	5 2	4	4	4	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	FairfNob	112	1	15-16	1	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	FalrmC	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.1 8 9	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
17⅞	13¾	FedRt 1.40	8.1 20 8	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
11	5⅛	FedRes	30 358	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
62⅞	24¾	Felmnt .25	.4 27 27	62⅞	62	62¼	+ ½
20⅛	12¼	FinGen .40b	2.2 8 5	18½	18½	18½	
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	2.9 2	14	14	14	
24¼	15¼	FtSLSh 1b	6.4 4 4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	Fsimrk	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¾	FischrP .53t	4.9 9 20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
23½	17	FitchGE 2.40	12. 6 12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Flagg	14 9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	3¼	FlanEnt	13	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
30	17⅞	FlightSf s.16	.5 22 65	29⅞	29	29¾	+ ⅝
4	2	FlaCap	12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	7⅜	FlaRck .24	1.8 6 15	13⅞	13	13	
39	12⅝	FlowGen	22 65	36⅝	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅝
13¾	10⅝	Flowers .48	4.0 7 2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
25½	15⅝	FlukeJ s	15 x183	24½	24	24	+ ¼
7⅝	4½	Foodrm	4 21	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
13¾	7	FooteM .20e	1.9 13 9	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
48	29⅝	Foote pf2.20	5.7 1	38½	38½	38½	—1⅜
19⅝	10⅝	ForestC .10	.5 11 57	18⅝	18½	18½	
25⅝	4⅞	ForestLab	85	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
21½	5¼	FrankRl .12e	.6 25 38	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	8	Franks .36	4.3 6 24	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	Friedm .24b	3.0 4 3	8	8	8	
11½	3⅜	FriendFr	6	6	5¾	5⅝	— ¼
13	7¼	Frionas .40	5.0 3 15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7½	5½	Frischs .30b	5.0 4 5	6⅛	6	6	
14⅝	9	FrontA .20b	1.6 5 50	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
7⅛	3⅜	FrontA wt	31	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —					
4⅛	1⅜	GIExpt	11 137	3⅝	3½	3⅜	
6½	2¼	GIT	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
7½	2⅞	GRI	18 89	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	1¼	GTI	11 32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Galaxy .06t	1.4 6 5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
11¼	6⅞	Garan .80	8.0 6 37	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
2⅞	2	Garland	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	15½	GatLIet .40b	1.2 17 38	35⅝	34	34¼	— ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Gavird .05e	2.0 4 10	2½	2½	2½	
29	17½	GelmSc n	21 28	26½	25⅞	26	— ⅜
5⅛	3½	GnEmp .32b	6.2 5 8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	3½	GenExp	135	4⅞	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	2	GnHous	5 29	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
8¾	2¾	Genisco	9 125	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
35¾	21	Gerber s	23 49	34⅛	33½	33⅛	—1¼
19⅜	15⅝	GiantF s 1	5.7 5 6	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	8⅝	GntYell g.65e	14 248	18⅛	17⅜	17½	— ½
29¾	5⅝	Glasrock .10	.4 44 83	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	25	Glatfltr 1.60	5.8 5 5	27⅜	27½	27¾	+ ¼
35½	19½	Glnmr .88b	2.6 9 x10	34⅞	34	34	
11½	8	Glosser .44	4.8 6 3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅞	2½	Gldblatt	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08t	.4 36 955	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅞
13⅜	7¼	GoldWH .64	4.9 8 21	13	12⅞	13	
4⅞	⅜	Goldfield	896	2½	2	2¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1	GoodLS	23	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Gdrich wt	69	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	GormR 1.32	5.2 8 x16	u25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	9¼	GouldT 1.28	9.1 9 2	14¼	14	14	
13⅝	6½	GrahMf .20	1.6 123 7	12¼	12	12¼	— ⅛
14	8⅛	GrandAu .34e	2.5 5 3	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
12¼	7⅝	GrndCtl .50	5.8 7 25	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
14	6⅜	GranerA	115 32	11⅝	11½	11½	
11¼	6½	GtAmInd	4 22	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
24½	5⅝	GtBasinP	441	23⅝	22½	22½	— ¾
42¼	23	GtLkCh .32	.8 17 45	u42⅝	42⅛	42¼	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn	16 14	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
11⅜	7	GREIT .40	4.2 17 49	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
29	20⅛	GrossT 1.44	5.5 8 5	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅛	GuarBk n	9 15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
14¾	9	GuardC .60b	4.6 9 19	13¼	12⅞	13	
20¾	13¼	Gulltrd s.52	2.8 4 31	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	
114⅝	30¼	GlfCan g1.60	700	u115¼	110¾	111½	—3⅞
15⅝	6⅞	Gulfstrm	7 67	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
		— H—H—H —					
7⅜	4½	Hamptn .65t	12. 4 6	5⅜	5½	5½	+ ⅛
15⅜	10½	Hannfrd .88	6.6 5 11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
9½	5⅝	HanSaRt	81 5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
38	25	Harland 1	2.7 11 8	37⅝	37	37¼	
7½	2½	Harvey	9 146	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Hasbro	6 20	6⅝	6½	6½	
13½	9½	Hasting .60	5.3 6 3	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
7	3½	HawaiA	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
10⅝	6⅛	HltnCh s	41 461	10⅜	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
10½	6½	HltnCh wt	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	HlthM .30	3.6 5 21	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
10¼	7½	HeinWr .40a	4.6 7 14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
10⅛	3⅝	Heinick .10	1.1 13 153	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	HelmMig	38	2¼		2¼	
10¾	6	HiGInc .12r	1.3 8 42	9½	9⅝	9¼	— ½
10⅝	7	Highlond	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
8⅝	2½	HillrAv	15 38	7⅜	6⅞	7	+ ½
17½	5⅛	Hiptmic .20	1.3 17 17	16⅛	15½	15¾	— ½
4⅜	2⅞	Hofman .20	5.7 11 4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
40⅜	33	HolngA g2.20	3	40	40	40	+ ½
15⅜	6⅜	HollyCp	18 1567	u16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅜
39	15	Hormel 1.68	4.7 6 9	36	35⅝	35⅝	
37½	9¼	HornHar	35 177	36¼	34¾	35	—2¼
15	9¼	HospMt .60	3.9 25 107	u15½	14¾	15¼	+ ½
22½	16⅛	Hotel 2.10e	9.3 9 9	u22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	5⅝	HousRon .58b	6.9 4 29	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVl	9 10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	15⅝	HouOM .80	3.1 17 896	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
25⅞	18	HouO pf1.69	7.0 106	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ⅜
49½	9½	HowelC .40a	.9 8 80	45⅜	44¼	44½	+ ¼
5½	2⅜	Howell .10e	2.4 20 2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
33⅞	25¼	HubellA 1.70	5.5 7 2	30⅞	30¾	30¾	
34	25⅝	HubellB 1.70	5.4 7 4	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
25¾	21½	Hubbl pf2.06	8.5 1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
30¾	11⅝	HuckMf .36	1.2 10 20	30	29¼	29¼	— ½
11½	7⅜	HudsnGn	4 5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
95⅝	47	HudBO g2.30	141	u95⅝	95	95	+1
9⅜	4¼	HuntH .20	2.5 8 18	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
72½	35⅜	HuskyO g 1	33	71⅞	69⅞	69⅞	—1⅜
		— I—I—I —					
9⅝	3½	ICH .20	2.5 5 4	8	8	8	
17½	7⅜	ICM 1e	6.1 13 14	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅜
7½	3⅞	IFS Ind .18	3.5 4 56	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
17	10⅝	IMC .28	1.7 5 13	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
10⅞	8	IRT Pr .57e	5.4 16 93	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
1	⅜	ITI	44	13 15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
8⅝	6⅝	ImpCh .42e	5.0 3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2 5-16	1⅜	ImpGp .12e	6.4 6 3	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
7½	4⅜	ImperInd s.05t	.7 5 195	u 7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
42½	21	ImpOilA g1.20	1000	41½	40¼	40¼	—1
2⅝	⅝	InflightSv	81	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	
33¼	17⅜	Instron .40	1.3 8 10	32	31¾	32	— ¼
1½	⅞	InstrSys	18 1715	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14½	9⅜	InsSy pf.25t	2.1 42	12¾	12	12	— ¼
16⅜	6⅜	IntegRes	18 160	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
22¾	7⅜	IntClyGs g.32	1360	21⅝	19½	19⅝	—1⅛
18	10⅝	Intrmk s.76	1.0 6 18	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	IntBnknt	9 2459	u 4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	IntCtrls n	11 126	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	IntFdSvc	15	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
7⅝	5	IntProt .30	5.0 4 146	6⅝	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch	18 30	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	InvestFla	34	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅝	19⅞	Ionics	13 70	30⅝	29⅞	30	— ¼
33½	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.7 8 130	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
4⅞	2⅞	IrvinInd .10	2.4 20	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
		— J—J—J —					
5½	4¾	Joclyn .40b	8.2 6 13	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17½	10½	Jacobs .50b	3.1 9 64	17⅜	16¼	16⅜	—1
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	29. 5 3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
6½	2	Jetero .10e	1.6 16 18	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Jetronic	7 58	3½	3¼	3¼	
6⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	6.7 39	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
18⅝	3⅜	JuniperP	182 382	17½	16⅛	16¼	— ¾
18½	8¾	Jupiter	3 2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —					
8½	4⅛	KTelln .30e	4.2 6 11	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Kalsin .75c	65	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Kalistad n	20 668	u 9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
47½	36¼	KnGs pf4.50	12. z10	37	37	37	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	KapokT	18 35	3½	d 3¼	3½	
19⅝	11⅝	KayCp .60	3.4 8 2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
28¼	9⅝	KenaiCp	25 214	27	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
14⅜	9	Kenwin .80a	6.3 6 5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4	Ketchm .17t	3.2 16 3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Key Co .30	5.2 5 3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
25	8⅝	Key Ph n.03b	.2 87 146	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅜
4¼	2⅜	KinArk	10 73	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	
26	15⅜	KingRad .40	1.7 7 32	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
53⅞	19⅝	KirbyEx	12 29	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	Kit Mfg	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3	2	KleerVu	20 1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27	14⅝	Knogo n	17 25	26⅛	25¼	26¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr	4 52	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —					
5¼	3½	LSB .23t	5.9 7 8	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	LaBarge .06	2.1 26 18	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	LaMaur .20	3.0 9 12	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4¼	2¼	LaPnt	15 13	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	2⅛	LakeSh g	119	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
14¼	4⅛	Landmk	109 88	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
11½	7⅜	Laneco .24	2.2 5 3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅝	10⅝	LazKap n.40	2.3 8 53	u18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
28½	15⅞	LeaRonl .60	2.2 10 14	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
6½	3	LeePh	17 69	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
17	12	LehighP	5 15	u17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	2½	LeisureT	4 35	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	LiblyFb .56t	8.6 4 2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
12	6	Lightolr .30	3.2 5 3	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	LilliAnn .24	2.6 13 24	u 9½	9⅛	9⅛	
10½	5⅝	LincAm	12 17	9⅜	9½	9½	
6½	2⅝	Lodge .10e	1.8 14 162	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
29⅞	17½	Lohmn 1.20	4.0 13 360	u31	29⅞	29⅞	
42⅞	14¼	LoewT wt	132	39	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
22½	11¼	Logicon	11 51	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
31¾	18½	LaGenS 1.05	3.4 9 3	30⅞	30¾	30¾	
28¾	26¾	LouisCe 1.64	5.8 5 1	28½	28½	28½	
11¾	3⅞	LundyEl	12 20	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
11¼	6⅞	Lydall .70	8.2 6 2	8½	8½	8½	
6	2½	LynchCp	3 10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
3	1½	Lynnwear	5 1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
		— M—M—M —					
5¼	1¼	Macrod	90 546	4⅞	4½	4½	
19¾	16½	MePS 1.84	11. 4 2	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
16¼	15¼	ManrC s.40b	2.9 9 x24	14⅛	d13⅞	14	— ⅛
1 5-16	15-16	Marinda	15 939	2¾	2½	2⅝	—3-16
21⅞	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12. 49	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
15⅝	5	Marshin .66t	4.2 9 11	15⅛	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	8¾	MartPr .40	4.3 13 11	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
13½	6⅝	Masind .20	2.7 11	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Masters	5 4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	21	MtlRsh s	22 129	u27⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	9⅝	Matrix s	19 23	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	2⅞	MaulTec .14	2.7 105 59	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	McCro wt	5	½	½	½	
14⅞	4⅞	McCulO	12 724	13⅞	13	13	— ⅜
17¾	13⅞	McDow n.13t	.8 34 7	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	McKean	4 251	u 5⅜	4¾	5¼	+ ½
26½	15⅝	Means 1.20	4.8 9 87	26⅛	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
11¾	8¼	Medalst .56	5.1 5 32	11	10½	11	+ ½
29¼	20⅛	MediaG .84	2.9 9 18	28⅞	28½	28½	— ½
26¼	10⅛	Meenan n.24	.9 10 102	u27⅞	25⅛	26¾	+ ½
11¾	7⅝	Megalnt .28	3.6 3 49	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	12	MEMCo 1	7.3 6 17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8½	MercSL .50b	5.5 4 11	9⅛	9	9⅛	
12	7¼	MetPro .15	1.3 9 30	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅝
13⅝	9⅝	Metex .40	3.1 7 4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
34⅝	19¼	Metpth .32	1.3 57 43	25⅞	24⅝	25	
5¾	3	Metrocar	26 4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	MichGen	20 27	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	6½	MchSug .40	2.4 8 153	17	16¼	16⅝	— ½
5⅝	2⅜	MichS pt.24	6.4 1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	MidldCo .30	2.7 5 1	11	11	11	— ⅛
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	3.8 15 44	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
11½	7¼	Miller H	6 30	10	10	10	+ ⅜
51	41	MinP pf 5	12. z75	43	42	43	+1
8	4½	MissnIT	3 9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
41½	20	MitchlE s.20	.5 19 227	41	40¾	40½	— ⅜
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	3.1 6 20	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¼
24½	13⅜	Moog .40b	1.8 13 86	23	21¾	22⅝	— ⅞
10½	7⅜	MtgGth .91e	8.9 13 12	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
7	4½	MortnSh .32	6.2 4 8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅝	MovStr .60	5.6 5 x5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Movielab .52t	7.7 6 92	7⅛	6½	6¾	+ ¼
		— N—N—N —					
18¾	11	NFC .20	1.1 12 88	17⅝	17½	17½	
16⅞	5	Nardo .24	1.7 10 52	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ½
16⅞	10⅞	NCnvSt n.60	3.6 9 102	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅞
13⅛	6⅝	NatEdu .68t	5.2 6 8	13	13	13	
20⅝	17⅝	NtGasO n	7 10	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
21½	12⅝	NtHltE	10 74	21½	21	21	+ ½
10¼	1⅜	NKinney	160	7⅞	7	7½	— ½
10½	5¼	NtPatent	2376	10½	9¼	10¼	+ ⅝
8¼	5	NtSecR .60a	7.2 8 36	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
11	4⅝	NtSilvr	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	NtSpinn .24	3.5 7 17	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	4⅞	NelsLB .72t	8.0 8 28	9⅛	8⅞	9	
3⅝	2¼	NestLM .05e	1.5 30 14	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
27½	17⅞	NHamp .80a	3.0 7 2	27⅛	27	27	
3⅝	1⅜	Nidria .06e	2.7 11 180	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
38½	10⅞	NMxAr .30e	.9 89 28	35½	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
11	7⅜	NPlnRt s.90	9.6 11 9	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	NProc .55e	8.1 7 41	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	20⅝	NYTim .90	3.9 10 470	23⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.0 4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
18⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56	3.3 7 8	17	16¾	17	+ ½
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt	26	⅜	½	⅜	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Nexus	8 1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.1 6 2	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
5½	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.4 4 18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Noelind	22 1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	2⅞	Nolex	18 267	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
19¾	8⅝	Norin .60	3.1 6 x123	u20⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
13	11	Norl pf 1.50	13. 11	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6½	Nortek .08	.9 6 33	8¾	8⅝	8½	
25½	15⅛	NoARoy .24	1.0 10 103	u25¾	24⅝	25⅝	+ ½
20¼	9	NoCdO g	31 197	u21	20	20¼	— ¼
13⅛	10⅝	NoestBk 1.08	10. 4 1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
46	26	NIPS pf4.25	12. z300	36	34⅝	34¼	—1⅜
19⅝	9⅞	NuclDta	8 18	14½	14	14	
43⅞	22⅜	Numac g.07t	102	38⅞	38	38¼	— ⅜
		— O—O—O —					
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	2.0 17 17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
18⅝	10⅛	Oakwd .12b	.7 7 28	18	17⅝	17⅝	
8	4⅜	OhArt .24	4.3 7 1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9	OhSealy s.72	6.4 8 3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
10	6⅜	Oliolnd .40e	4.6 7 4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
75½	31⅞	OOkiep	33 z400	71	69	69	—2½
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH .40a	2.7 4 78	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand	14 50	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OSulivn .80	5.5 5 1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
7⅝	3	OxfordFt	3 35	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
7⅝	4¼	OzarkA	4 169	5	4⅞	5	
		— P—Q —					
3⅜	⅞	PF Ind	72	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	9-16	PNBMt wt	12	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
16¼	12½	PGEpfA 1.50	12. 8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13¾	10	PGEpfC 1.25	12. 6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	9½	PGEpfD 1.25	13. 7	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
13⅜	10	PGEpfE 1.25	13. 4	10	10	10	
13⅛	9¼	PGEpfG 1.20	13. 4	9⅝	9½	9½	
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	13. 7	20⅞	20½	20½	
25½	18	PGEpfV 2.32	13. 11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	13. 28	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	— ⅜
12½	8¾	PGEpfH 1.12	12. 2	9	9	9	— ⅜
25⅝	18⅞	PGEpfR 2.37	12. 11	20⅞	d18⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
21½	16	PGEpfO 2	13. 4	16	16	16	— ¼
24	17	PGEpfL 2.25	13. 3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
22¼	16½	PGEpfK 2.04	13. 3	16	d16	16	— ⅛
29	15¼	PacTrst 1.20	4.8 10 32	25¼	24⅜	25	
54	41	PacPLpf 5	12. z25	42	42	42	—1
30⅝	14⅞	PageP g n	275	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—1¼
36⅝	26	PallCps .44	1.3 20 434	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
3	1¼	PalomrF	7 2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Pantast .30	7.1 13 3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
31	13⅞	Paradyn n	28 105	29⅜	28½	28¾	— ⅜
6¼	3½	ParaPk	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
19¼	11½	ParkCh .60a	3.2 7 1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
12¼	4½	ParkEl	10 15	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	22	Parsons s 1	2.8 13 167	u36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+1½
6¾	5⅝	PatFash .10e	1.5 4 12	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14	8⅝	Patagon	5 21	11	10⅞	10⅞	
14¼	6½	PeerTu .40	3.3 8 24	12½	12	12	— ¼
2	¾	PenDix wt	42	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	11	PenEM .80a	3.4 8 x7	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
16	13½	PenTr 1.20	8.5 6 25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
4¾	2⅜	PECo .73t	20. 26 123	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	PenobS .28	4.4 6 21	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Penrll n .15	1.1 11 12	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Penlron	11 28	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	25⅜	PepBoys 1b	3.0 6 16	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	13	PepCom .80	5.2 6 23	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Perini .40	2.2 11 107	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	13⅝	PetLew s	16 268	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	14. 25	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PhilLD .52r	6.9 3 4	7½	7½	7½	
4¼	2	Phoenix	158	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9	PicNPay .32	2.3 7 6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	PlonrSys	32 120	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	PlonTx .20j	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
37¾	24	PltDM 1.60	4.3 5 8	37¼	37	37	
38½	29⅝	Pittway 1.65	4.9 7 6	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Pizzaln n	13 98	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
56½	21½	PlacrDv g1a	13	55	54	54¾	+ ⅜
12⅞	5⅝	Plantind	30 92	11⅜	10⅞	11	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	PlyGm .40b	4.8 4 4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
3⅜	2¼	PlymR A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
26⅛	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	5.9 8 z100	17	17	17	
3⅜	1	Paloron	4 57	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
24	14¼	PostCp .50	2.6 9 1	19	19	19	
38⅛	14¼	PrairleO g	29 14	28	27½	28	+1
14⅝	10⅞	PrattLmb 1.10	8.5 6 6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
29	23⅞	PrtL pf 2.25	8.7 2	26	26	26	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	PrattRd .30	5.5 7 5	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.6 8 2	22½	22½	22½	
5¼	3	PresRtA .05e	1.2 3 18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	PresRtB .05e	1.1 3 41	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅝	PrpCT 1.42e	7.8 13 76	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	9.9 8 7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.3 13 15	4½	4⅜	4½	
44½	33¼	PSCol pf4.25	13. y100	33¼	d33	33	— ⅞
16½	9	PulteH .32	1.8 4 149	u17⅞	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅞
11¼	6½	PuntaG	7 43	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	9.0 x3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+1
9¾	6⅝	Qualinn n.50	6.0 2 17	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	6¾	Quebcr g.25e	2.1 4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
		— R—R—R —					
9	2⅜	REDM	10 124	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅝	1⅜	RET	330	5½	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
46⅜	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	9.8 3	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	9	RHMed .20a	1.2 10 15	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	RPS	8 1	2		2	
4½	2½	RSC .10	2.5 17 23	4	3⅞	4	
8⅝	5	Rogan .15e	1.9 9 41	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
57	13½	RnchEx .30e	.6 18 383	52¾	49⅞	50½	+1⅜
28⅛	18¾	RanarO s	441	25½	24⅛	24½	— ⅜
29½	21½	Ronsbrg s 1	3.6 9 13	27⅞	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
5	2	RapAm wt	67	4⅛	3⅞	4	
8¼	2	RathP	14 14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
32	15¾	RayInd .44	1.4 22 61	u32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+1¼
5⅝	2¼	Reading	36	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	16	REInv 1.60	7.0 13 7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	RlincT 1.25e	16. 6	8	8	8	
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅝	ReevesT	13 24	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
20⅜	8⅛	RegalB .72	3.6 10 70	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
9½	5⅜	RepGyp s.24	3.5 4 12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	4.7 6 260	54⅝	53	54⅝	+2⅝
24¼	19½	RNY pf 2.12	10. 3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
20	11⅜	ReshCot .32	1.8 16 101	18¾	18⅛	18½	— ⅜
54⅞	23¼	Resrt A	4 674	32⅞	31½	32	
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt	35	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
83¼	32⅜	Resrt B	5 z950	41¾	39⅞	39⅞	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	RestAssc	7 20	3	2⅞	3	
13⅝	5½	RexNore	9 50	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
38⅞	14⅜	RialOil n	24 43	35¾	34⅞	35⅜	+1¼
9⅝	4	RiblelP .12	2.3 5 71	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ¼
34¼	21⅜	RioAlgo g1.50	35	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Robnitch	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Roblin .12	1.3 53 152	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
28½	10⅝	Rockway 1b	5.3 7 12	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅛
28⅛	18	Rogers s.12	.5 14 32	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	RancoT	18 19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8	4¼	Rossmr	18 41	7⅛	7	7	— ½
3⅞	1⅜	RoyPalm	103	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
8½	7	Rudick .42e	6.0 4 1	7	7	7	— ⅛
8½	6¼	Rudick pf.56	8.0 2	7	7	7	— ⅛
3	1½	Rusco	43	2⅛	2	2	
5⅝	2¾	RBW Co	5 4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16⅛	10	Russell .56	4.0 5 179	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
14	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.2 7 1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SMD	4 5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9¼	4	SSP	67	u 9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	11½	Salem .40a	2.5 9 7	15⅞	15½	15¾	
7⅜	2	SCarlo .07e	1.2 21	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	SDgo pf .88	13. 4	7	7	7	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	SDgo pf 1	13. 3	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
95	72½	SDgo pf9.84	13. z350	75	75	75	
78	56	SDgo pf7.80	13. z500	60	60	60	+ ½
72	54½	SDgo pf7.20	13. z100	57	57	57	+1¼
26½	18⅝	SDgo pf2.68	14. 20	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
25½	18½	SFrRE 1.76	7.0 16 x26	25⅝	25	25	+ ⅛
3	⅝	SFRE wt	56	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
22¼	18	SanJW 1.75	8.7 5 4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
14½	6⅞	Sandgte .50	6.3 16 8	8	7⅞	8	
9	3	Sargent n	115	56	5⅞	5½	5¾+ ⅛
9½	7	SoundrL s.30	3.3 7 14	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	ScheibE	20 14	4	3⅞	4	
24¾	13⅝	Schnult 1a	4.2 4 49	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
17½	2⅝	Schiller	10 x73	15	14⅝	14½	
7⅝	4⅝	SchoolP .40	8.2 20	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	3.4 8 3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	SciMgt .10	2.7 8 19	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
57¾	34½	Scope .65	1.1 18 1	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
75	21⅛	ScurryR g	13 9	74⅝	72¾	74	+ ¼
17	5⅝	Sealctro .94t	5.8 8 50	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
1½	13-16	Seaport	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	3⅝	Searsind	8 5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
5	3	SecCap	12 19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	17¼	SelsDel n	18 101	19⅝	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
9¾	6⅜	Selas .36	4.6 9 27	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
10⅞	5⅛	Semtch .20b	1.7 18 518	u12⅞	11½	11¾	+1⅜
8⅝	5⅞	Srvisco .40	4.8 5 13	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
7⅝	3	Servo	14 18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
15½	9½	SetonCo .50b	4.3 4 1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8¾	4¾	ShaerS .60e	7.7 6 9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23½	7½	Sharon s.50a	2.4 12 32	21	20⅝	21	— ¼
11¾	9¾	Sharon wi	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
6¼	4⅛	Shawin .40	7.3 5 4	5½	5½	5½	
4⅜	2½	ShettrR	6 105	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
29¾	18⅛	Showbt 1	5.0 7 40	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
40½	18½	Slerrcin .30a	.8 18 15	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
11¼	6⅜	Silco s .32	2.9 9 x85	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.5 7 22	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	5½	Sikes A .40e	5.2 3 4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23⅞	11¼	Silolnc .10e	.4 6 12	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅞	Silvrcst	30	5¼	5⅞	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	SimcoS .25b	5.9 7 8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
7⅜	3¼	Solitron	15 408	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30¾	24	SonderB .40	1.3 10 8	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅛	SorgPap .50r	3.6 4 9	14⅜	14	14	+ ¼
9⅞	6	Soundsn .40	4.2 4 15	9½	9½	9½	
11⅝	8½	SCEd pf1.02	11. 2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
12⅛	8¼	SCEd pf1.06	12. 8	9	9	9	
13	8½	SCEd pf1.08	12. 15	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	SCEd pf1.19	13. 2	9⅝	d 9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12	SCEd pf1.45	12. 3	11⅝	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
19½	16¼	SCEd pf1.30	7.8 6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	12. 2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24¾	18⅛	SCEd pf2.21	12. 10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
100	74	SCEd pf8.96	12. 64	77⅝	75	77⅝	+2⅝
9⅞	7¼	SwFlBk .60	7.0 5 18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
25⅝	22⅝	SwFlB pf2.18	9.6 1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
13⅝	9	SpectlvR	5 12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
15	7	Spector .43e	4.3 4 23	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	2.5 131	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	SpedOP .20r	4.3 7 12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Spencer .16	2.6 10 147	6¼	6	6¼	
5¾	4⅝	Splentex .24	4.7 8 1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27¼	18⅝	StCoosa 1.60	5.8 7 5	u27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
26	8⅝	StdMetl	60	24⅝	22½	22½	—1⅜
26⅛	16¼	StProd 1.52	8.9 12 7	17	17	17	
9⅞	5⅝	Stonge .20	2.7 9 131	7½	6⅞	7⅜	+ ½
16⅜	10⅝	StonAv .50r	3.3 8 6	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
5⅞	3¼	Stanwd	4 25	4½	4⅜	4½	
15½	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.1 4 5	u15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅛	Stardust	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	3½	StarrtHo	5 3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	5¼	Steelmt .24b	2.2 7 45	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
23½	16½	StepnCh .92	4.3 7 7	21½	21¼	21½	
1⅜	1	SterlEl	10 75	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	SterlExt .05e	1.7 28	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
3½	2	Stevknit	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28¼	8	StrutW .30b	1.1 26 95	28⅝	27⅞	27¾	— ⅜
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	7.7 6 3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	3½	SunCityl .25	5.6 6 2	4½	4½	4½	
17⅞	8⅝	Sunair .60a	4.1 7 11	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
69½	17½	Sundnc .16b	.3 331	65⅝	60⅞	61⅜	—2¼
12¼	5½	SunshJr .40	3.5 7 1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
18	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	2.4 8 15	16½	16¼	16½	
12¼	5	SupInds .25	4.0 5 94	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.2 6 21	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
50½	29⅛	Supron s .24	.5 30 236	48⅞	47⅛	47⅞	+1
7¼	3½	Susqueh	7 31	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
10½	7⅜	Susqh pf 1	12. 11	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
10¼	4½	Synlov .30b	3.2 10 18	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
44⅞	30⅛	Syntex 1.30	3.1 11 333	42½	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅜
24⅞	18¼	Sysco s .40	1.6 8 12	u24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	10⅝	SystEng	15 176	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	SysPln .24	4.4 4 31	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
4	1⅞	TFI	7 4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
21¼	11⅝	TabPd .20	1.0 8 38	21	20½	20¾	+ ½
14	8	TandB .40	3.1 6 6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
9½	5¼	Tannel .28b	4.5 5 x16	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
13⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	11. x4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	TechSym	16 95	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅞	TechOp	9 10	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
3¼	1½	TechTp .52t	24. 57	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Tectrol .24	2.8 7 37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
84¼	27¾	TelonR	71 5	74¾	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
33½	16½	Telflex .40	1.3 13 43	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
22¼	11	Telscl 1	8 225	12¼	11¼	12	+ ⅜
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s	11 6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅞	1⅞	Tensor	3 7	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅜	TerraC	31 181	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13½	5¾	TelraT	21	10¼	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.7 8 92	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
50⅞	38½	TxPL pf4.56	11. z75	40½	40½	40½	
18¾	12¼	Texlron wt	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
1¼	½	ThorCo	63	1⅛	1	1	
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.9 6 7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	3½	ThreeD .20b	4.8 4 4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	16½	Thriftm 1.20	4.2 4 27	28⅞	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
7½	3	Tidwell	4 60	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
8¾	4⅝	TobKlz n.25	4.4 5 16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
41½	32	TolEd pf4.25	12. z100	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ½
10⅛	3½	ToppsG	12	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	TorinCp 1	5.9 6 5	17	16⅝	17	
27¼	15⅛	TotlPet g.32	293	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
19½	8	TotPet wt	76	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	TownCtry	7 26	3½	3⅛	3⅜	
21½	17⅝	Towner s	70 45	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
7⅞	3½	Trailor .12	1.7 99	7	6¾	6⅞	
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.4 8 61	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
15¾	7⅝	TransOil .05e	.3 157	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	2.4 13 29	10	9⅞	10	
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.8 8 5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13	7¼	TriSM .80	6.6 5 5	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¼	TriaCp .20	1.8 8 28	11½	11⅛	11¼	
20½	8½	TritOll n	138 280	18¾	18	18	— ½
34½	22¾	TritOil pf1.96	6.4 12	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	—1
10⅞	6⅛	TuboMx s	14 677	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
7⅝	3⅞	TwinFr .20	4.4 7 7	4½	4½	4½	
15⅝	8¾	U&I	73 17	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	UDS	9 1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3	UNA .20	3.2 4 36	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
10⅞	5¼	URS .38	3.8 9 79	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Unimax	16 52	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
7⅜	6½	Unimax pf	1	u 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
23⅝	12½	UAirPd .68	3.0 14 x18	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
17½	11	UnCosF .72	6.0 6 5	12	12	12	
2½	1⅜	UnFoods .10e	4.7 27 62	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	UNatCp	30 65	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt	26	5-32	5-32	5-32	+1-32
8	6¼	UNICp pf	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅛	8⅝	UnRIIT .93e	8.9 12 61	10⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
8	5	URepln .23r	5.5 2	6	6	6	— ⅛
6⅜	3	USAir wt	25	4	4	4	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅛	USFlltr .36	2.2 9 117	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
5⅛	2¼	USRdium	21 41	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	UnityB	6 2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	UnivClp .05	.8 4 19	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
27½	12⅝	UnivRs .32	1.3 19 84	24⅝	23⅞	24	+ ½
11⅝	8⅞	UnivRu .72	7.6 5 3	9½	9½	9½	
9¼	4⅝	Valle's .81t	16. 21 21	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	16⅝	VallyRs n1.08b	6.1 7 32	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
16	7⅝	Valmac .20l	19	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	6½	Valspar .44	4.5 7 20	u 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	1.8 26	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23½	16½	VermlA .32b	1.8 8 x2	18	18	18	— ⅛
11¾	5¾	Vernitrn .10	.9 9 269	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
7¼	3	Vertiple	5 49	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Viatech	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE	4 5	3	3	3	
7	4⅝	Virco .16b	3.6 5 10	4½	4⅜	4½	
15¼	6⅝	Vishay .53t	4.0 10 52	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
6½	4¼	VisualG .16	2.6 11 177	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	2¾	VolMer .12e	2.3 5 66	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅜	Voplex .52	6.0 4 2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	4½	VulcCp .20a	3.2 4 16	6⅞	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅜	Wackht .40b	4.2 8 65	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ¼
3⅞	2¼	WadelEq	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36⅞	18⅛	Walnoco s.12	.4 60 152	34⅝	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅜
33⅞	13⅜	Walbr n.10e	.3 12 79	30¼	29½	29½	—1⅛
25	18	Walco .80b	3.3 6 9	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	1.8 11 1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
37¾	17	Wang B s.16	.4 25 359	36⅞	35⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
39⅜	18⅛	Wang C s.06	.2 27 34	39¼	38⅛	39	+ ⅜
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.0 5 13	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
2¾	1½	WshHm	6 12	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	18¾	WshPost .44	2.2 6 24	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
27	14⅝	Whlrd n	20 292	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
28⅝	8¾	WeldTu .30b	1.1 9 34	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	Wellco .12e	2.6 2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10	7	WescoFn .42	5.2 5 11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	15⅞	Wstorn g s.70	2.5 182	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅜
38¾	15½	WstFln .52	2.6 3 36	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
19⅞	9	WPacRR n	6 94	u20	19⅝	20	+ ½
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	4.0 8	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
11½	4⅞	Whitehall	13 294	10½	10	10⅛	— ¼
17½	5	Wichita .45t	2.9 53 48	15⅞	15½	15¾	
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n	3 12	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24⅛	11	Wmhous .70	3.2 13 35	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	WilsnB	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25¼	12½	Wincorp .40	1.7 58 18	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ¼
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm .60	6.7 4 1	9	9	9	— ⅛
12¼	5⅛	WkWear .40	3.6 7 20	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
23¼	16¾	WwEngy n	65 972	u23⅝	21¾	23¼	+1½
24½	13½	Wrathr .05e	.2 18	22⅝	22	22	
6½	⅞	WrightH g	308	4 13-16	4 5-16	4 5-16	—5-16
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.3 6 28	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
15	11½	WymBn .72b	5.2 6 30	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
11½	6½	Zimmer .36	4.7 3 5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛

This announcement appears as a matter of record only



KINGDOM OF BELGIUM

U.S. $ 1,000,000,000

MEDIUM TERM LOAN

MANAGED BY

BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. / BANK BRUSSEL LAMBERT N.V.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS BELGIQUE S.A. / BANK VAN PARIJS EN DE NEDERLANDEN BELGIE N.V.
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AGENT

KREDIETBANK N.V.

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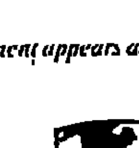


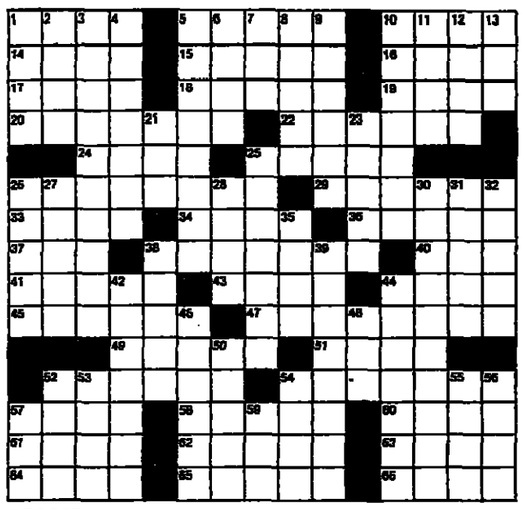
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Dfls. 60,000,000 9¾ per cent. Bonds 1980 due 1986/1990

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas N.V.

Amsterdam, 1st February, 1980.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Words of contempt
5 Australian actress Cilento
10 "Silas Marner" squire
14 Not of the cloister
15 Creators of blurbs
16 Teutonic king
17 Vessel of myth
18 Kind of cake
19 Simon or Diamond
20 Regards
22 Lone Ranger's steed
24 Take the lead
25 Mazo de la ——
26 Go before
29 Winter warmer
33 Quantity of wood
34 Charley's Dona Lucia
36 Vermont ski resort
37 Eskimo knife
38 Composer of "The Bartered Bride"
40 Saw backward
41 City in Egypt
43 Homophone for *sorry*
44 Saarinen
45 Associate of Karl Marx
47 Slow goers
49 Mechanical routines
51 Biblical word
52 Pupil covering
54 —— ends (unsettled)
57 ETV fare
58 Molded dish
60 Darkness, to Nicole
61 Mideast acronym
62 Arrowsmith's wife
63 "—— Perpetua," Idaho motto
64 Painter Magritte
65 "O magic ——!": Keats
66 Witnessed

DOWN

1 Be a stoolie
2 Swiss river
3 Excitable
4 Decamped
5 Reverie
6 The day that *Brutus struck*
7 Japanese woman diver
8 Link, in Livorno
9 What sirens do
10 Score a spare
11 To —— (precisely)
12 Slammer
13 Hurok
21 Resinous secretion
23 —— apso (Tibetan dog)
25 What some car companies offer
26 Perspicacious
27 Actress Jeanette
28 "Union ——," book by Sayles: 1977
30 Tip O'Neill's milieu
31 Antoinette Perry is one
32 Pancho's moola
35 Scarlett's place
38 Beauty parlor
39 Headgear for Scrooge
42 O'Hara's "From the ——"
44 —— words (retract)
46 Picks pockets
48 Chick
50 Tripod
52 Deal with successfully
53 Kind of bird
54 Leeds's river
55 Developer's interest
56 Windsor Castle neighbor
57 "—— any drop . . ."
59 "Tamerlane" poet

Solution to Previous Puzzle

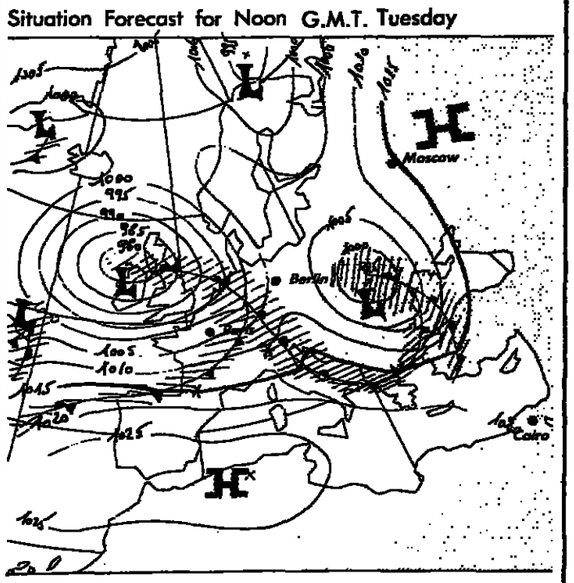
B	A	S	S		D	E	B	R	A		A	B	E	L
A	M	I	E		E	A	R	E	D		B	E	D	E
S	T	O	A		O	V	U	L	E		O	R	E	L
	A	C	C	E	D	E	S			F	U	R	N	Y
		K	O	L	A		S	P	L	I	T	S		
M	O	R	A	I	R		E	L	A	N		W	I	G
A	L	O	B	S		P	L	A	C	E		I	D	O
P	E	L	T		L	U	S	T	Y		S	T	L	O
L	A	M		G	A	R	B	O		R	A	Z	E	D
E	M	B		R	O	S	E		P	A	P	E	R	Y
		W	E	A	S	E	L		A	M	I	R		
A	G	E	R	B			G	O	S	P	E	L	S	
B	O	D	E		T	A	I	N	T		N	A	P	S
O	P	E	C		E	D	U	C	E		C	N	U	T
S	E	N	T		G	A	M	E	L		E	D	D	Y

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair	MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Foggy	MIAMI	11	52	Fair
ANKARA	2	36	Foggy	MILAN	10	50	Foggy
ATHENS	15	59	Fair	MONTREAL	−14	7	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−6	19	Snow
BELGRADE	8	46	Overcast	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BERLIN	0	32	Snow	NEW YORK	−3	27	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast	NICE	14	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	7	45	Cloudy	OSLO	−13	9	Foggy
BUDAPEST	2	36	Snow	PARIS	9	48	Rain
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Rain
COPENHAGEN	−2	28	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Foggy	SOFIA	5	41	Foggy
DUBLIN	6	43	Rain	STOCKHOLM	−8	18	Fair
EDINBURGH	3	37	Overcast	TEHRAN	1	34	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Foggy	TEL AVIV	16	61	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	Showers	TOKYO	7	45	Foggy
GENEVA	8	46	Rain	TUNIS	18	64	Fair
HELSINKI	−8	18	Fair	VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy
HOUSTON	14	57	Fair	WARSAW	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	7	45	Foggy	WASHINGTON	0	32	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	ZURICH	8	46	Overcast
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy				
LONDON	3	37	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1780 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Missouri Legislature Asked to Put Official Stamp on Ladybug, Mule

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 4 (AP) — The insect lobby has made its mark on this year's Missouri General Assembly.

Among the more than 1,300 bills introduced in the Legislature this session is one that seeks to glorify the ladybug as the official state insect.

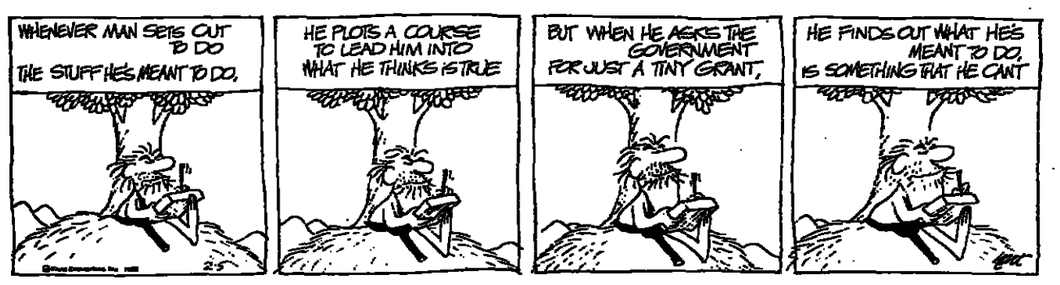
Rep. Mark Youngdahl, introduced the bill in response to a request from Helen Harr, publisher of an annual compendium of facts about Missouri. The bill also would designate the mule as the state's official animal.

"Most of the insects get a lot of bad press because they eat each other or sting or do other bad things," said Miss Harr. The ladybug, however, eats about 50 crop-destroying aphids a day on its long menu of other bugs that are harmful to man, she said.

As for the mule, it has long been a state symbol, and once was high on Missouri's list of exports.

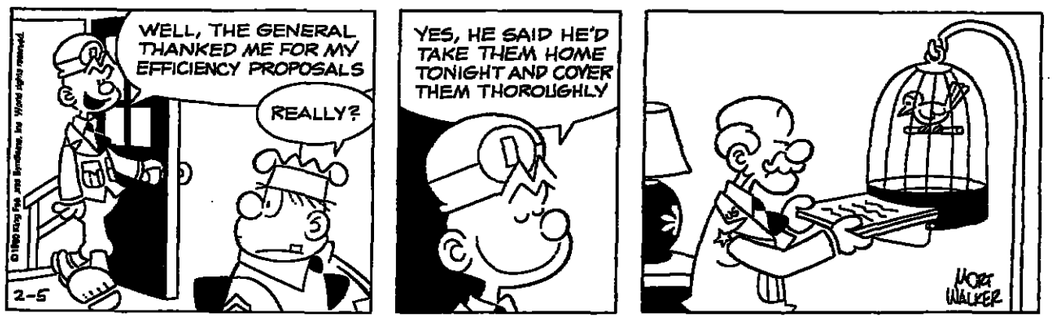
PEANUTS

B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

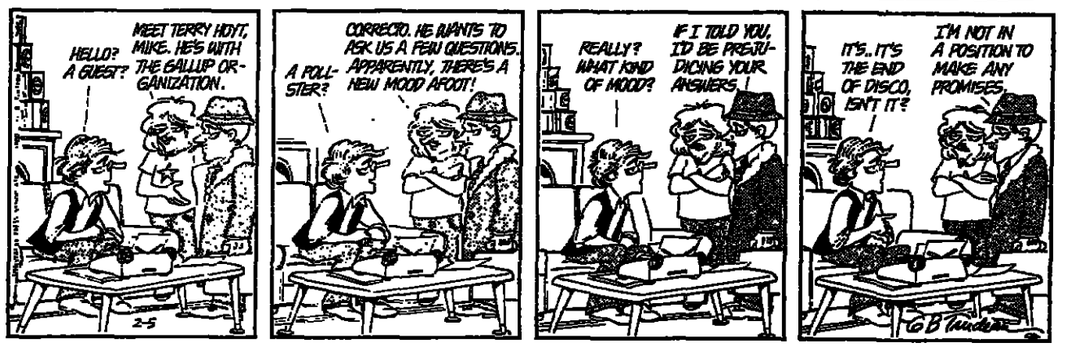


ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KNACS

EVVER

FISHTE

GINDHI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE "——"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GULLY NERVY FALLEN PURITY

Answer: What a guy who thinks he has an "angle" might end up getting into—A TANGLE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

STATES OF DESIRE
Travels in Gay America

By Edmund White. Dutton. 336 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

PLATO, I believe, would not have understood this book. He might have imagined the baths on which Edmund White reports in his Baedeker, but the leather bars, the bike boys, disco group-grope, S and M, hustling, "raunchy anonymity," "gay bowling night" in Seattle and the "Miss Camp America" pageant in Houston are not exactly what Plato had in mind. Fantasies that never got fantasized in the Agora would probably include "rookie coach" and spanking and the fist.

Nor would Plato have been likely to agree with White that sex is "our sole mode of transcendence and our only touchstone of authenticity," that the "subtext" of sex is invariably violence and domination, that domestic love "betrays the needs of the *imagination*" and that it is "foolish to plan ahead or regard anything as permanent." Plato would have been suspicious of "anarchic desire" because Plato was not "an aficionado of the provisional."

Plato wasn't always right. If the modern homosexual subculture is as White describes it — various but extravagant, angry and giggly, full of the very pretty and the very rich and music and drugs and sailboats and croquet courts, obsessed with youth, characterized by "the frightening but exhilarating high-wire act we are all performing" — is this America's fault? Or Protestantism's fault? Or capitalism's fault, for mechanizing the libido? If the culture is perverse and oppressive, what do we expect of the subculture? Is homosexuality a choice, a predisposition, a latency, a sin, an expression of the primordial androgyny, a political act? Are we all — even the "filthy breeders," as one young man puts it — in some sort of drag?

These are interesting questions, all of them raised and none of them answered in White's quirky, sometimes brilliant, always well-written account of his travels to and from the big city ghettos of his preferred subculture. A novelist and the coauthor of "The Joy of Gay Sex," White drops in on Los Angeles and San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, Denver and Salt Lake City, Kansas City and Atlanta, Houston and Dallas, Minneapolis and Chicago, Miami and Fort Lauderdale, Cincinnati and Boston, New York and Washington. Plato would not have been able to imagine police entrapment and Anita Bryant, either.

We are told where the action is, and what the action is, and how the actors feel about it, and what the author thinks about the actors. White criticizes himself in an epilogue, a Maoist "speaking bitterness," for having concentrated on big cities, for having consorted primarily with the middle and upper-middle class, for having neglected lesbians and Asians and Jews, and for having been a snob. He is right to do so, but there are many other bones to gnaw in "States of Desire." We learn:

"Homophobia" is real and ugly. The self-hatred of many homosexuals is also real and sad. The South is one big closet, except perhaps for Key West, where the Business Guild and the Town Council "are even planning to improve the gay beach, since that's been something of a disappointment to visitors." New York, which decides on national fashions, chews up its own identity in the *manipulative* process: "The terrible knowingness of New Yorkers makes them immune to the effects of any ethos — except success." Boston talks, talks, talks.

White can render a city, Houston or Fort Lauderdale, with quick, astonishing strokes. He doesn't so much evoke the people he talks to as he dismantles them down to their cogs and springs. He is, I think, almost demented on the subject of "pedophilia," but I am a filthy breeder — this confession is obligatory in mainstream journalism — who worries as much about my daughters as I do about my son. His disdain is pyrotechnic, and he feels bad because he indulges the habit, but he is nevertheless more willing to forgive the preposterous in a homosexual than in a heterosexual, which annoys me.

For instance, it is somehow forgivably absurd that "ambisextrous" in San Francisco should be "wearing a red bathing suit and a black bra over red tights, gold-lame spiked heels, a diamond question mark over the crotch, and butterfly glasses studded with rhinestones," and that a house in Cincinnati should be redecorated with a mirror and a Parsons table, banana walls, a chocolate-brown wall-to-wall carpet and black drapes with a thistle pattern. Suppressed eroticisms, the fantastic, declare themselves. But it is somehow not forgivable that an Elvis Presley fan show up at a gas station in Memphis, be a woman of 40 with "harlequin glasses, three chins, hair in a dusty, lacquered dome" — as if that woman were a stranger to fantasy.

Still, I am prepared to forgive almost anything of a writer who describes someone he likes in this way: "If he were music, Sibelius would be the composer." White comes out of the closet with a brass band and a Moog synthesizer. He acquaints us with terror and qualm. Simply as anthropology, "States of Desire" commands attention and respect. I wouldn't be a wishy-washy liberal if I didn't admit that parts of it appalled me, but I'd prefer drinking with White to drinking with Anita Bryant. Best of all would be Plato.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Book Club Drops Novel 'Too Close' To Maugham Tale

NEW YORK (AP) — The Book-of-the-Month Club has canceled its choice of a novel by an Illinois college professor on grounds that it too closely resembles a book by the late W. Somerset Maugham.

Club editorial director Al Silverman says that a comparison of Maugham's "The Painted Veil" and a book by R.W. Burda called "Clinemark's Tale" showed similarities that were "too close for comfort."

Burda, a professor of English at Illinois Wesleyan University, responded by saying his book was "a totally different creation."

The club had paid a five-figure advance to use the book as an alternate selection.

Maugham's novel, published in 1925, is set in China and deals with a woman whose adulterous relationship is discovered by her husband, a bacteriologist. Burda's book is set in Africa in the same period and it is the wife who is the bacteriologist.

Burda said there was little similarity. "If I searched every nook and cranny of 'Clinemark's Tale,' and underlined with yellow, red and purple marks every word, nuance, situation, character trait, etc., where I could detect an indebtedness, I would not have colored 10 percent."

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

THE principal difference between match-point pair play and most other forms of the game concerns overtricks. The match-point declarer has a hunger for overtricks, and can occasionally be lured to destruction by shrewd defenders. He can wind up with a red face, explaining to an unbelieving partner the excellent reasons that caused him to go down in an easy game contract because he hoped for an overtrick or two.

Baiting a cunning trap, East defended four spades on the diagramed deal after South had bid both major suits. There are three schools of thought about the proper lead from three small cards. Most New York experts lead the lowest card, which leaves the other players wondering whether the leader does or does not have any strength in the suit. In this case, the ambiguity worked in favor of the defense.

When the declarer played low from the dummy, East won with the king rather than the queen. This was a small deception that bore fruit later. He shifted to the club king, just in case South held a singleton queen, and the ace won once dummy.

South ran the heart queen, and West took the king and returned the club queen. The declarer ruffed, drew trumps, and entered his hand with a heart lead leaving this position:

NORTH
♠—
♡—
♢AJ9
♣84

WEST
♠—
♡6
♢83
♣107

EAST
♠—
♡109
♢Q6
♣J

SOUTH
♠10
♡J8
♢105
♣—

NORTH(D)
♠AKQ
♡Q4
♢AJ87
♣A642

WEST
♠852
♡K63
♢832
♣Q1075

EAST
♠J4
♡10975
♢KQ6
♣KJ98

SOUTH
♠109763
♡AJ82
♢1054
♣3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	1♠	Pass
2N.T.	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond two.

South now ran the diamond te... ready to claim his contract if t... finesse failed. But it succeeded ... East played low without a care ... the world.

Now South could have made t... overtrick he wanted by leading ... the diamond ace. But not unnat... rally he supposed that the diamo... queen was on his left, and he jeo... ardized his contract by repeati... the diamond finesse.

East produced the diamo... queen, smiling diabolically, and ... turned the heart ten to beat t... "laydown" contract by one tric... South found himself with some e... plaining to do, but at this form ... scoring he is entitled to the symp... thy of the court.

Holmes Soft-Shoe Kayos Zanon in 6

By Michael Katz

LAS VEGAS, Feb.4 (NYT) — All rday night, Richie Giachetti worried. But not about Larry nes's World Boxing Council defense yesterday against nzo Zanon of Italy.

olmes's manager and trainer said it would be the fifth or round — and at 2:39 of the , although he had arisen at the t of 9. Zanon was counted out referee Ray Solis, and Holmes his 33d straight victory as a essional and his 24th knockout. o, Giachetti was worried that the want of a shoe, the title ld be lost. Giachetti had forgot- all about Holmes's boxing s, which he had left at the Tro- na Boot Store to have re-dyed days ago. Jake Holmes, one of champion's brothers, had told chetti. "You know he ain't gon- ke another pair of shoes."

In the Van

That's why I got to get drunk," Giachetti Saturday night as a d was playing, "Please Release at a Caesars Palace bar, "be- e tomorrow I got to break into store. I can't find the woman owns it. She lives in a van or ething."

t 7:30 yesterday morning, after ral phone calls to local police another attempt at finding the ekeeper. Giachetti put the Great as Shoe Caper in motion. He w a rock at the store's window. It bounced off, the window 't break, that's how strong I " Giachetti reported. "But I was y. The lady was in the back of store and heard the noise."

is favorite shoes properly in e, the undefeated champion ted Zanon as a sparring partner. For three rounds, he played defense and practiced picking off Zanon's jabs. In the fourth, he went to work and knocked the weak-chinned challenger down twice with rights. He had Zanon out on his feet when Solis gave the challenger a standing 8-count.

It wasn't much of a fight. Holmes admitted he wanted to practice a defense of the jab for his next two scheduled opponents — Leroy Jones and John Tate, the World Boxing Association champion.

Jab, Jab, Cross

"Zanon was a good stepping stone," said the champion, whose share of the purse was reported by promoter Don King as $600,000. "Leroy Jones just about fights the same style, flicking the jab, and so does Tate."

Holmes brought out his own jab, still the best in the division, for the fourth. They quickly had the Italian in trouble. A double jab, followed immediately by a right cross, sent Zanon curling on his back, his knees tucked in.

The challenger got up, but soon an overhand right sent him on the way back down, but before he landed he received another right hand to the head. Again, he struggled to his feet. He was out on his feet when the referee granted him the rest of a standing 8-count.

Little went on in the fifth round, but in the sixth, Holmes started throwing the jab again and one, followed in combination by an overhand right, sent Zanon down for the third and last time. He was up, almost reluctantly, by the count of 9, but Solis counted to 10 anyway to give Holmes his fifth knockout victory in five title defenses.

United Press International

Larry Holmes has challenger on the ropes just before knockout.

Zanon at least did not go down when the fighters touched gloves at the start, and Holmes said the challenger's awkward style gave him more trouble than he had with Osvaldo Ocasio or Alfredo Evangelista, two others on his list of opponents not to be taken seriously.

But times are changing. March 31, he meets Jones, a 6-foot-5-inch, 248-pounder (his current weight; he said he'd go down to 235-240 for the fight) who can box. Holmes is also hoping for another bout, possibly against Leon Spinks, before his *expected September showdown* with Tate. From here on, it won't be as easy as Lorenzo Zanon.

Wins Strub Stakes in 1:57.4 at Santa Anita

Spectacular Bid Sets 1¼-Mile Record

By Bion Abbott

ARCADIA, Calif., Feb. 4 (LAT) — Spectacular Bid yesterday ran a mile-and-a-quarter in 1:57.4, breaking the world record by two-fifths of a second and winning the $214,500 Strub Stakes at Santa Anita here.

Jockey Bill Shoemaker allowed Spectacular Bid to settle after coming out of the starting gate, and they rallied from last in the final mile to score by 3¼ lengths in an amazing 1:57.4. The old mark had been set by Noor in 1950 at Golden Gate Fields and later tied by Quack in 1972 at Hollywood Park.

It was not, however, the fastest 1¼ miles ever run. In 1977 Double Discount was timed in 1:57.2 for 1¼ miles on the partially downhill Santa Anita turf course, breaking the mark of 1:57.3 that King Pellinore established the previous year on the grass.

There will be arguments, because the American Racing Manual, by some quirk, lists the turf mark as the world record although grass-course conditions vary widely, going up, down and around at different tracks.

But no matter what, it was a magnificent performance that had the largest crowd of the season and the biggest crowd ever to see the Strub —57,993 — cheering long and loud.

Flying Paster, turning in another great effort, finished second, beating a dead tired Valdez by nine lengths. Relaunch, the "rabbit," faded to fourth and last after gamely leading the way to the final turn with scorching early fractions.

Shoemaker, who has seen almost all of them and has ridden most of them, said: "He's at least as good as any horse I've ridden in my career and maybe better." Trainer Buddy Delp has been saying that all along.

Spectacular Bid was two lengths behind Valdez and Flying Paster and 12 lengths behind Relaunch during a torrid :22 flat opening quarter. Then Shoemaker started moving up, and Laffit Pincay and Valdez were waiting for him at the bottom of the clubhouse turn.

Valdez, on the outside, kept Spectacular-Bid pinned along the rail as they raced side by side in pursuit of Relaunch, who was still nine lengths on top with a :44.3 half-mile.

Shoemaker eased his mount out from the rail down the backside, but Valdez stayed with them as they closed to within a half-length of Relaunch after six furlongs in 1:08.2.

The three ran as a team around the far turn, with Relaunch on the inside, Valdez on the outside and Spectacular Bid beginning to nose his way to the front at the quarter pole after a sizzling 1:32.4 mile. Then he said goodbye.

Spectacular Bid — winner of the 1978 Kentucky Derby and Preakness Stakes — joined Round Table, Hillsdale and Ancient Title as the only horses to sweep the Strub series that includes the Malibu Stakes and the San Fernando Stakes.

The gray 4-year-old son of Bold Bidder, with a $124,500 victory today, increased his career earnings to $1,899,417. Only Forego ($1,938,957), Kelso ($1,977,896) and Affirmed ($2,393,818) are still ahead of him on the all-time list.

Burns Takes Crosby By Stroke Over Pohl

By John S. Radosta

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Feb. 4 (NYT) — George Burns, who says he spent four years on the PGA Tour "paying my dues," finally lived up to his potential yesterday by winning the 39th Bing Crosby National Pro-Am by one stroke. It was his first victory on the PGA Tour.

Burns came out of the field to pass four others by scoring a three-under-par 69 in the final round for a 72-hole total of 280, eight under the combined par of Pebble Beach, Cypress Point and Spy Glass Hill, the three Monterey Peninsula courses on which the tournament was played. The final round was played at Pebble Beach.

Dan Pohl, another unexpected contender, birdied six of the last nine holes to finish second at 281. Four tied for third at 282 — John Mahaffey, Keith Fergus, Bill Kratzert and Larry Nelson.

Burns started the final round at five under and dropped to four with a bogey on No. 5. But he holed a bunker shot for an eagle 3 on the sixth and birdied the seventh. He bogeyed the eighth, but went ahead with birdies on the 13th and 16th. It was his 45-foot putt for a birdie 2 on the 16th that put the tournament out of Pohl's reach.

Jack Nicklaus, coming off the worst season in his 15 professional years, began the round like a flamethrower and had the tournament in his grasp after the sixth hole, but he squandered his lead by losing six shots in the next seven holes.

David Edwards dropped out of contention with an uncharacteristically erratic round. He started the round at eight under, immediately lost a shot with a bogey 5 on the first, birdied 4 and 5 to reach nine under par, but then he lost three more shots with bogeys on 7, 8 and 11, where he slipped to six under.

Burns won $54,000 and became the 1980 tour's third first-time winner, joining Craig Stadler, who took the Hope Classic, and Jeff Mitchell, who won the Phoenix Open.

UPI

George Burns
After birdie at 16

An NBA 'Ice' Show

By David DuPree

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP) — When his imagination is flowing, George Gervin says he feels unstoppable, and yesterday the Iceman's imagination flowed all but out of control.

The 'Ice Man' put on an incredible offensive show in the 30th annual National Basketball Association All-Star game that left a Capital Centre crowd of 19,035 cheering and his teammates lavishing praise.

Gervin dunked, jump-shot, and dipsy-doodled his way to 34 points — 13 of them in the game's first nine minutes — and was named the game's most valuable player as the East upset the West in overtime, 144-136.

An early gem came when Gervin drove to his right around Earvin (Magic) Johnson and went up for a layup — but 7-foot-2 Kareem Abdul-Jabbar was there waiting to block it.

So the 6-7 Gervin dipped his head, crossed underneath the basket and laid the ball in left-handed, spinning it off the glass back over his head. Abdul-Jabbar was left hanging in the air on the other side of the hoop. It brought down the house.

"He's the greatest offensive machine since Wilt Chamberlain," said the Bullets' Elvin Hayes. "And he does it all without any effort. It's a shame for a player to be that good. Just a shame. He can have a bad night, but no defense can stop him."

Said Gervin, who added 10 rebounds, three assists and three steals: "We just played like a bunch of kids having fun."

Red Smith

Mets' Owners: High Cost of Living High

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT) — new owners of the New York ts have agreed to spend half in the purchase price to rebuild team. The purchase price is .1 million "cash on the barrel- d." Add another $10 million — er mind the small change — and total reaches $31.1 million. If team in any sport ever cost any- ly anything like that figure, it escaped memory.

f the Mets' franchise is the most ensive in professional sports, n it stands to reason it should be best, i.e., most desirable. When best and most expensive nchise in sports loses $3 million a season, as the Mets did last r, it told something about the the franchise is run.

rom their opening game in 1962 ugh the season of 1974, the s were run by professional base- men — George Weiss, Johnny rphy, Bob Scheffing. The people have run them since are social- acceptable and well-scrubbed their mug shots do not appear ost office walls. It is no indict- t of them to observe that when . Lorinda de Roulet has a hache, she seldom consults a nber.

And, Uh, Expenses

lost baseball clubs, being pri- ly owned, are not required to ish profit-and-loss statements. se that do give some financial unting tend to skim over fine- details like the depreciation of ers for tax purposes, salaries the owner, his wife, brother-in- and children, and expense ac- nts for trips to Bali to scout des- ted hitters.

We're not making money in this ness," says Bowie Kuhn, bor- ng a leaf from Exxon.

ll, some facts do get out. The nal cost of the Mets was $1.8 on. When Joan Whitney Pay- Mrs. de Roulet's mother, ded the club, the National ue didn't sell her a franchise or ge her an initiation fee, per se. of the established clubs sold everal culls off their rosters at pre-arranged rates which totaled $1.8 million.

Chances are it took another million to get the operation underway, and when the city was building Shea Stadium, Mrs. Payson put another $5 million into construction of the scoreboard, outfitting the Diamond Club and other refinements, all of which became municipal property.

However, the club had prospered almost from the start; it has been estimated the club may have made as much as $30 million before dry rot set in. Count in the sale price of $21.1 million and you get a return of something like $50 million.

Gossips used to say that when Joan Whitney Payson went into baseball, her family and friends disapproved. Joan was always the flighty one, they said. Why couldn't she put her money into safer properties, like her brother Jock Whitney, who bought the New York Herald Tribune?

When Nelson Doubleday Jr., Fred Wilpon and associates bought the Mets, instant comparisons were made. The one most readily at hand concerned the Baltimore Orioles, who were sold for $12 million last summer when it was a foregone conclusion that they would win the championship of their division.

When the Mets went on the market, it was generally agreed that they ought to bring more than the Orioles, whose top attendance before 1979 was 1,203,366, compared with the Mets' top of 2,697,479. It was felt that a bad team in a good town was worth more than a good team in a bad town. But $9 million more? Well, there are other comparisons available.

Take the other team in town. In 1903 Frank Farrell, a former bartender and saloonkeeper who had graduated to ownership of a gambling house and racing stable, and Big Bill Devery, who had advanced from bartender to chief of New York's finest, paid $18,000 for the Baltimore franchise in the American League and put a team called the New York Highlanders into a park at Broadway and 165th St.

Twelve years later, Farrell and Devery sold the team — called the Yankees by that time — for $460,000. The buyers were Col. Jake Ruppert, a socially resplendent brewer, and Capt. Tillinghast L'Hommedieu Huston, a soldiering engineer. When they broke up in 1922, Ruppert paid Huston $1.5 million for his half of the Yankees.

In 1945, Ruppert's heirs sold the Yankees to Larry MacPhail, Dan Topping and Del Webb. The $2.8 million bought more than the franchise, office furniture and a trunk of Ace bandages. In the package were Yankee Stadium and a swatch of Bronx real estate under and around the park. Also the Newark team and stadium, the Kansas City team and stadium, and all the dominions, principalities and territories in the far-flung Yankee empire.

For their $2.8 million, MacPhail, Topping and Webb got ownership of still another asset — a roster of players named Joe DiMaggio, Tommy Henrich, Charley Keller, Phil Rizzuto, Joe Gordon, Stuffy Stirnweiss, Spud Chandler, Ernie Bonham, Floyd Bevens and Joe Page.

In 1947 Topping and Webb bought out MacPhail for a million and change. In the next 12 years, while George Weiss ran their operation, they had profits of $24 million.

Then they sold the Yankees to CBS for $16 million, and CBS sold to George Steinbrenner and friends for $10 million.

Comparing 18,000 of Farrell's and Devery's 1903 dollars with today's $31 million is strictly apples and oranges. Still, it does offer some sort of perspective.

Poll Positions Don't Give Inside Track in Basketball

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (NYT) — The weekly college basketball rankings are interesting reading for fans, ego-building plaudits for people associated with a highly rated team — and meaningless as far as individual conference competition is concerned. Duke and Ohio State, both rated among the country's top six squads, learned that lesson bitterly this season.

Duke's Blue Devils were atop both the Associated Press wroters' poll and the United Press International survey of coaches after they had won their first 12 games of the season. But they started skidding in early January, losing consecutive Atlantic Coast Conference games to Clemson and North Carolina.

Currently ranked No. 5 by the writers and No. 7 by the coaches, the Blue Devils virtually lost all chance of winning the regular-season championship in the ACC when they were routed by Maryland, 101-82, Saturday. Maryland, not picked in the top 10 by either poll, won its eighth conference game against a single loss; Duke suffered its fourth conference loss in nine games.

Ohio State, pegged fourth by the coaches and sixth by the writers, lost Big Ten games last week to Michigan State and Wisconsin. The defeat at the hands of the Badgers Saturday, the Buckeyes' second loss to Wisconsin in eight days, dropped Ohio State into a three-way tie for second with Minnesota and Indiana, all with 6-4 records in the league. Purdue (7-3), a team ranked No. 17 by AP and No. 20 by UPI, leads the conference. The Boilermakers took over the top spot with a 56-51 victory over Indiana Saturday.

Oregon State, rated second to De Paul in both polls, is having difficulty in the Pacific-10 despite its 20-2 overall mark. The Beavers last week survived a slowdown by Stanford to win, 18-16, but then were routed by UCLA, 93-67. On Saturday, they edged Southern California, 73-72.

De Paul, unbeaten after 19 games, enjoyed an easy week with an 84-73 triumph at Creighton and a 102-71 victory at home over North Texas State Saturday. Mark Aguirre, the Blue Demons' sophomore sensation who is pondering a decision to play as a professional next season, posted his usual impressive statistics against NTS. He scored 29 points, made eight assists and blocked five shots.

Even Coach Ray Meyer, who had downgraded De Paul's achievements earlier this season, was impressed. "I think we now are coming to play and that we're going to be tough the rest of the way," said the coach of the nation's only major undefeated team.

Syracuse, the East's top team with a 19-1 record, chalked up two victories last week as the Orangemen headed for a showdown for Eastern supremacy with St. John's Feb. 16. Louis Orr and Roosevelt Boule combined to score 42 points in an 89-69 romp over Providence Saturday. St. John's (19-2) saw a 17-game winning streak come to an end yesterday as it lost here to Louisville, 76-71.

Kentucky and Louisiana State are tied for first place in the Southeastern Conference. The Wildcats recovered from a 65-60 loss to LSU earlier in the week to down Tennessee, 83-75, Saturday. Kyle Macy scored 22 points to lead Kentucky, ranked third by AP and sixth by UPI.

West Germans Win at Daytona

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP) — West German drivers Rolf Stommelen, Reinhold Joest and Volkert Merl combined to drive a Porsche Turbo 935 to a record-smashing victory here yesterday in the 24-Hour Challenge endurance race at Daytona International Speedway.

Stommelen, a former Formula One driver who was also on the winning team here in 1978, drove through most of the last four hours and was at the wheel when the race ended after 715 laps (2,745.60 miles) at an average speed of 114.2 mph. All three of those figures broke Daytona records.

The West Germans experienced virtually no mechanical problems or slowdowns as they broke the lap and mileage mark set a year ago Danny Ongais, Ted Field and Hurley Haywood with an hour to go.

In second place, 33 laps behind, was a Porsche driven by Preston Henn, Al Holbert and John Paul of the United States.

'HL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Hshia	35	3 13		83	216	148
ckers	24	21	9	57	207	196
nders	24	30	7	55	176	167
	23	22	7	53	176	179
-ston	13	38	8	34	159	196

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	27	18	13	67	151	158
	22	22	9	53	166	174
ton	17	25	10	44	193	214
-ver	16	26	8	40	161	185
to	14	30	8	36	163	199
ta	14	33	7	35	146	228

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	28	18	6	62	199	176
ol	27	22	9	63	210	216
ers	19	32	11	49	174	189
ron	20	34	7	47	176	224
d	14	33	10	42	173	179

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
	33	14	6	72	287	141
	31	14	7	69	283	157
ota	23	17	10	56	201	158
	20	24	7	47	158	180
	21	26	4	46	198	210

Sunday's Results

ago 4, Toronto 2 (Lysiak 2 (16), Maliver Connell (3): Palement (16), Stiller (20)).
ta 3, Vancouver 0 (Seward (2), Smith (19), 21))
ois 4, Detroit 2 (Ballych (12), Dunlop (15), r (7), Monahan (5); Thomason (22), anahy (27)).
ord 5, N.Y. Islanders 3 (Douglas 4 (23), an (31), Lane (3), Trottier (29), Bossy

n 3, Philadelphia 3 (Raymond (11), Pork elhon (18), Leach 2 (36), MacLeish (27)).
ec 5, N.Y. Rangers 4 (Florek 2 (17), Terelt outter (31), Plante (3); Greschner (14), - (16), Tkaczuk (8), Hedberg (26)).
gsola 6, Colorado 2 (Maxwell (6), B. Smith dyne (27), MacAdam 2 (22), Sharpley etormie (16), Debois (18)).
nelon 5, Los Angeles 3 (Chiasserini (12), riz (14), Gretzky (32), Weir (27), Col- (7), Goldup (5), Jensen 2 (18)).

College Basketball

Sunday's Results

EAST

Brockport St. 89, Oswego St. 60
CCNY 70, Baruch 68
Hamilton 81, Utica 67
Hofstra 73, Long Island U. 56
Kings. Pa. 64, Scranton 63
Louisville 76, St. John's, N.Y. 71
St. Josephs, Maine 92, Maine-Machias 70
Unity 88, Maine-Ft. Kent 81

SOUTH

Centre, Ky. 91, Rose-Hulman 82
N Caro-Charlotte 95, S. Florida 79

MIDWEST

Mount Mercy 100, Marycrest 76

FAR WEST

Hawaii-Hilo 70, Chaminade 53
Pacific 65, UC Santa Barbara 60

UPI

Louisville's Darrell Griffith lays one up against St. John's.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

The Canadian Caper: No Thanks Required

WASHINGTON — As soon as the news broke about the Canadian rescue of the six American diplomats in Tehran, everyone who had a friend in Canada wanted to pick up the phone and thank them personally.

I called my pal George in Toronto.

Buchwald

"On behalf of all the people of the United States, I want to thank you for what you did to save our diplomats. You may have lost an embassy for a while, but you've gained a friend for life."

"Don't thank us," he said. "We thank you."

"How can you thank us when you were the people who stuck your necks out while the rest of our friends kept insisting the hostage situation was an 'American problem'?"

* * *

"If you'll forgive me, you Americans don't really understand what makes another nation feel good. For years you people have been going around the world aiding other countries for self-serving or altruistic reasons. All you've gotten in return is resentment and envy. No self-respecting country enjoys being on the receiving end of someone else's largesse. By doing something for you we have restored our national pride.

"I assure you that after our recent adventure, the Canadians are twice as pro-American as the Americans are pro-Canadian."

"But you can't be. Your act of bravery, in one of our darkest hours, has every loyal American — man, woman and child — in your debt."

"Exactly," said George, "that's why we feel so pro-American. For years Canadians have been in America's debt and frankly it's been a pain in the ass. For the first time we don't feel inferior to you."

* * *

"*I see what you mean*," I replied. "But still you people went beyond the call of duty. Did you see Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh on TV? He was fuming and said Canada will pay dearly for smuggling out the diplomats. He called it a 'flagrant violation of international law, a betrayal of Iran and a brutal act of espionage.'"

"It was the icing on the cake for us. Ghotbzadeh is a twit."

"All the same, you people didn't have to do what you did. Iran had no quarrel with you."

"For heaven's sake, man, stop being so grateful! A little groveling can go so far. If you were up here you would realize how happy the Canadians are that they could spit in the ayatollah's face. We rarely get a chance to play even a small part on the world stage and, believe me, it feels wonderful. There's nothing better for a Canadian's spirit than to pull America's chestnuts out of the fire. All of us would have given up three embassies if we had to — for this opportunity."

"When you put it that way I guess we did do you a favor by letting you rescue our diplomats. Well, if I can't thank you, what can I do?"

"Just don't become bitter," George said.

"How can I become bitter?"

"People do when they are beholden to somebody. We Canadians have felt that way for years. Now you owe us one and we don't want you to sour on us."

* * *

"There's something wrong with this conversation," I said. "I called to thank you. You say YOU should thank ME. And now you tell me not to become bitter for what you've done."

"That's correct. Just let us enjoy the Iranian caper for what it was. It may be quite a while before we have an opportunity to help out our little brothers to the south again, so allow us to savor the moment as long as we can."

Church for Anne Frank

TOKYO (UPI) — A church dedicated to Anne Frank, the Dutch-Jewish girl killed in a World War II Nazi concentration camp, has been completed at Nishinomiya near the Japanese port city of Kobe.

Digging the Mingus Dynasty

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Mingus Dynasty will soon be leaving for a nine-week tour of India, Syria, the Arabian peninsula and North Africa under the auspices of the U.S. government.

Whether the sponsor is the State Department or the International Communication Agency is not clear, and no firm dates are available, though the first concert is scheduled next week in Bombay. In fact, nothing is clear. Maybe it's top secret. There are no press kits, publicity photos, statements of purpose. This is not the Cleveland Symphony.

A cultural officer at the U.S. embassy in Paris referred this reporter to the press office, which knew nothing about the tour but promised to get in touch with Washington. They called back to say they could find nobody who knew anything about it. They said they would contact the embassy in Delhi but that was a week ago and this time they did not call back.

Mingus's record company (WEA) said they would try to find out what they could but they were snowed-under with work just then. They did not sound optimistic. That was a week ago. They have not called back either.

Mingus would have had a good laugh at all of this — after all he named his autobiography "Beneath the Underdog".

His picture was on the front page of The New York Times — after he died. Mayor Ed Koch proclaimed Oct. 22 "Charles Mingus Day" — after he died. And trombonist Jimmy Knepper says: "I've made more money playing Mingus' music in the year since he died than I did during the 20 years I was with him when he was alive."

Knepper calls Mingus Dynasty a "necrophiliac orchestra." Mingus's widow Susan, who conceived of and manages the band, does not agree: "This is not a ghost band. These are all musicians who passed through Mingus' Jazz Workshop and who want to continue and extend his work."

Marriage by Ginsberg

A handsome, well-tailored strawberry blonde, Susan remembered their turbulent years together one evening last fall in Le Palace, where the band was performing: "We were married by Allen Ginsberg. One day Charles just said: 'Hey, man, marry us.' So Allen chanted for about an hour.

"Charles was not religious in the formal sense. He thought he had a direct pipeline to God. He did not want to be limited by anything. Wherever he went there was lots of shouting and confusion, but his energy was somehow never exhausting. It was exhilarating. He was like a waterfall or a volcano. He went beyond most boundaries.

"The hardest part was the last year, when he was paralyzed. He would get terrified by a housefly. There are terminal circuits for many diseases [Mingus died of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, "Lou Gehrig's Disease"] and we kept running after hope from Switzerland to Mexico. Gerry Mulligan told him about a Mexican dancer who had an operation for cancer and was dancing again 10 days later. We were on a plane to Mexico the next week. He tried teas, herbs, mudbaths, biofeedback, hypnosis and once he even drank iguana blood.

"He believed in reincarnation. I asked him one day what he was going to come back as. He said seriously: 'I'm not going to leave.'

"And in a way he never did. He left a great legacy. It's a tribute to him that Jimmy Knepper is in this band. You know that Mingus hit him in the mouth and knocked out a tooth."

Knepper can laugh at it now. "He hit me bang just like that," he recalled. "It didn't even hurt. No blood or anything. But I lost a tooth, along with about an octave on my range. Friends of mine said I should have him offed. Wiser heads prevailed, and I sued him. Nothing ever came of it. I rebuilt my embouchure working the entire Broadway run of 'Funny Girl.' three years and three months. It was like retiring. Maybe Mingus did me a favor by putting me out of the jazz business in the '60s. Nothing much was happening anyway, and I came out of it fresher than a lot of guys. Later, when he [Mingus] was asked about the incident in an interview, he referred to it as 'my tooth.'"

Knepper is a mine of Mingus folklore: "We were driving from New York to L.A. for a gig. When I got to his house to leave I found out that he and I were going alone in his Cadillac limousine. 'You're driving,' he told me. 'But Mingus,' I said: 'I don't have a driver's license.' He didn't mind that at all. 'That's cool. Nobody ever stops a Cadillac limousine.' He was right.

Jimmy Knepper

Founder Charlie Mingus.

James Thresher, The Washington Post

Susan Mingus carries on.

"Mingus just seemed to be unavoidable for me. I used to get very depressed. Good god, I'd say to myself, I'm stuck with this guy for the rest of my life. His music was so difficult, with all those time changes and different sequences. You had to concentrate hard just to get through the lines. It seemed written to trip you up. I wanted to relax and play standards.

"Mingus had an innate musical sense that could put fragments together and come up with something. He took snatches of different tunes he sketched out here and there and hooked them together. Some of them he might have written years ago and had not known what to do with at the time. He didn't call it 'free' but he used to talk to us about 'peaks of intensity'. And he could make a whole tune out of a vamp-till-ready. A lot of rock was based on that — the introduction becomes the entire piece.

"Outwardly he came on like 'this is my music and don't you dare mess with it', but privately I don't think he had that much respect for the stuff. He once told me he realized he was only writing ditties. On his last birthday I was in Boston and I called him in New York to say happy birthday. He shouted: 'You've got to come down here right away. They're ruining my music.'"

Late news. Just as this was being finished, a call came from the embassy to say that the Mingus Dynasty tour would be guided by a retired cultural officer who lives in Washington. "Why don't you call him?" they suggested. They gave me his personal number.

There was no answer.

PEOPLE: *Soraya Khashoggi Bares 'Winston and Me' Details*

The love affair of **Winston Churchill**, the grandson of Britain's wartime leader, with **Mrs. Soraya Khashoggi**, the former wife of a Saudi Arabian billionaire, is in the news again. One London tabloid splashed across its front page a story headlined "'Winston and Me' by Soraya Khashoggi," and another not to be outdone bannerlined: "Mrs. Khashoggi's Incredible Secret Life of Scandal," with "Incredible" underlined. The relations between Churchill, a 39-year-old Conservative member of Parliament, and the 37-year-old English-born jet-set beauty, came to light in December at a trial of three policemen charged with attempting to blackmail Mrs. Khashoggi. The Daily Mirror printed the first part of a copyrighted series on her along with a front-page photo of a topless Mrs. Khashoggi lying on a beach. The Mirror said that among other things the series would disclose "Her visit to America posing as 'Mrs. Churchill.'" "Friends who knew about the affair felt he and Soraya were very much in love," the Mirror said. "But Churchill eventually had to choose between Soraya and his family. He chose his family." Churchill is married to heiress **Minnie d'Erlanger** who campaigned by his side to help him win and retain his seat in the House of Commons in what became known as "The Winnie and Minnie Show." They have four children. The Mirror said the affair lasted more than three years. But the Daily Star, printing "My love for Winston," quotes Mrs. Khashoggi as saying the affair lasted five years: "Winston and I spent five passionate, impetuous, sometimes indiscreet, years living and loving together.

* * *

Rumors of a royal match between **Prince Charles**, heir to the British throne, and **Princess Marie-Astrid** of Luxembourg, are once again cropping up. The News of the World said the attractive daughter of **Grand Duke Jean** and **Grand Duchess Caroline** had a private audience with **Pope John Paul II** last week that church sources believed centered on problems of a "mixed marriage." Marie-Astrid, 26, is a Catholic. Charles will someday succeed his mother, **Queen Elizabeth**, as head of the Church of England. The royal family has previously denied there were family discussions on the matter. But the newspaper said the queen has favored Marie-Astrid since the princess was 18 and has a photograph of her in the queen's apartment at Balmoral, the royal home in Scotland. Queen Elizabeth is scheduled to meet the pope during a visit to Italy later in the year. The News of the World said Dr. **Robert Runcie** — who will become the archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the Church of England in the spring — said he would not object to a mixed marriage for Charles. Marie-Astrid lately has been working in the World Bank in Washington.

* * *

David Frost 3, Taxmen 0. That's the score after the television personality won the final round of a marathon legal battle with British taxmen over $39,150 he earned in the United States from 1969 to 1972. The Law Lords, Britain's highest court of appeal, agreed to dismiss an appeal by the Inland Revenue Service that Frost pay income tax on the U.S. earnings. Already Britain's High Court and the Court of Appeal sided with Frost in the dispute. At issue was whether Frost had avoided liability to pay British income tax by having the U.S. earnings paid to a partnership he had set up with a Bahamas company. But Frost's legal victory was made even sweeter by the Lords who ordered the Inland Revenue to pay his legal costs, expected to be about £25,000 pounds.

* * *

Vienna's Roman Catholic Cardinal **Franz Koenig** has taken a family of six Vietnamese refugees into his official residence. Church officials said the cardinal had ordered an apartment prepared in his archbishop's palace for the family of year-old **Nguyen Van Tin**, a refugee who will work in the church [illegible] operation.

* * *

Steve Rubell and **Ian Schrager**, the owners of the Studio 54 discotheque in New York, were ordered to begin their 3½-year prison sentences for income tax evasion. U.S. district court made the order which sent Schrager and Rubell to the Allenwood federal prison farm near Williamsport, Pa., a minimum security facility known as a "country club jail" because it has golf courses and other luxuries. The [illegible] also reportedly have some [illegible] problems: The State Liquor Authority has filed seven charges against Studio 54, involving reports of violence, according to The New York Daily News.

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